PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,627.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 5—30 P. M. 1909.				
23rd Jan	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9521		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7926		
3rd Apl.	BRITANNIA*	6525		
3rd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 576.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Direct	460	764	352	528	330	495
Port Said	488	746	374	561	353	530
Marseilles & Genoa						
Marseilles	578	935	498	770	479	849
London	608	992	517	799	468	704
London overland via Genoa						
Marseilles or Genoa						
London overland via Marseilles or Genoa	652	*1188	570	*990	452	809
Liverpool	44	"	40	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 848 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb 16	.....
B. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
D. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
E. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
F. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 13	.....
G. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Large boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and limited accommodation for first-class passengers.
C.—Steamers which have next first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly get out of order, and for fine embroidery machine is concerned they are the best in the market.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 25th Jan.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KASARA	1,195	Thur 28th Jan.	9 a.m. Ostch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 29th Jan.	6 a.m. † (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,980 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomerra, and Bunsh, and taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Alwayemah Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

23rd January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	3,379	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,398	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebutet	10th June, "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,398	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD, Agent.

Albert Building, Horn by Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radcevich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillinher	16th Feb. 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radcevich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillinher	16th Apr 1909
KOERNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Radcevich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
YORWARTS	5,900	B. Belmarz	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE usually so TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
YORWARTS	5,900	B. Belmarz	25th Jan. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Bawoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	27th Jan 1909
BRITANNIA	3069	Errington	5th Feb 1909
ELYSIA	6503	A. Haig	27th Feb. 1909
MARSELLA	8091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CERCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th April, 1909.
SCINDIA	8106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6503	A. Haig	26th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (a Ithe way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YOKOLO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum assumed amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHARTERED BANK, CORNER OF GEORGE STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S
B. 41.
PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

What is the Difference
BETWEEN
A Piano-Player
AND
A Player-Piano?

Both these interesting instruments may be seen at

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHASE AND BAKER PIANO—PLAYER AND THE CHASE AND BAKER PLAYER—PIANO.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Pearse & Co.'s
Coffees
FRENCH & MOCHA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872
AND
FOREMOST EVER SINCE.
UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY.
The Coffee for the Millions.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Men, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that sanitize and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. [illegible] ried persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incon[illegible]ency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' "COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Disturbances, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILES AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Review," by Dr. De Roos, on the above [illegible] Nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible] Colonial Pharmacy, 14, Royal Crescent, Harbour Terrace, W.C., or wholesale of the Agents in the East Indies:—

Bombay, Poona, Karachi, Hyderabad, Sind, Baroda, Rajputana, Central India, Bombay, Byculla, Poona, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, Natal, Transvaal, Delagoa Bay, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Aden, Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, Canada, United States, West Indies, Jamaica, Trinidad, Demerara, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Peru, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hayti, Dominica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara, Jamaica, Bermuda, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Ladysmith, Mafeking, Buluwayo, Salisbury, Beira, Lourenco Marques

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that ABDULLA SACOORBHOY, since deceased, had contracted TO SELL, to our client, the undermentioned properties:—That the said Abdulla Sacoorbhoy, having died in the month of December, 1908, a Suit was filed in the High Court, by his widow, JENUMBAI and her children, against his other widow RUKHIABAI and her children, being Suit No. 23 of 1909, for the Administration of the estate of the said Abdulla Sacoorbhoy. That Messrs. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy and Joosub Mahomed have been appointed Receivers, in the said Suit No. 23 of 1909, with power inter alia to complete the said sale. All persons having any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said properties or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Parel Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, being a portion of a larger piece of land containing by admeasurement 525 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 624, 624, New Nos. 7856, 7857, Old Survey Nos. 1802, 1802, and New Survey No. 3055, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2238, and Street Nos. 239—243, Parel Road, Bheudy Bazar, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by the Parel Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house of Makdum Saheb Mahimwalla, and on or towards the South by the house belonging to Jooma Musjid.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Old Nagpada Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of a larger piece of land containing by admeasurement 525 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 624, 624, New Nos. 7856, 7857, Old Survey No. 1802, 1802, and New Survey No. 3055, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 3154, and Street Nos. 574-578, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Old Nagpada Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the North by the property of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and on or towards the South by the house belonging to Jooma Musjid.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1909.

THAKURDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 25th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 21ST JANUARY, 1909.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

THE SERVICES OF PENSIONED AND DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army required for employment, in civil capacities may be obtained on application to the—

(1) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—
Peshawar (Samana via Kohat,' from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundar for Sikhs. Jullundar (Dharamsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Agra for Rajputana and Central India, Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.
(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the Officers referred to at the places above mentioned—
(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. HUDSON,
OFFG. DEPT. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

THE Public and especially Mill and Factory Owners using Steam Boilers, are hereby notified that the undermentioned MARSHALL, SONS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have not now and never have had any connection whatsoever with John Marshall and Company, Limited, Clyde Boiler Works, Motherwell (Scotland), whose local Agents now are or recently were Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co., 43 Forbes Street, Bombay.

MARSHALL, SONS & COMPANY, LTD.,
Britannia Iron Works,
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BOMBAY BRANCH:—
MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
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THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON.

INSTITUTE TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above Institute in any of the 74 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Calendar of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay, which will be sent on receipt of Annas Eight by the Principal.

Applications for Examinations must be received not later than WEDNESDAY, 17th February 1909.

Any candidates are eligible for these examinations.

D. E. WACHA,
Provisional Honorary Secretary,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Bombay, 14th January 1909.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL; OIL KEROSINE FOR LIGHTING AND GAS MAKING; OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING INCLUDING CASTOR, COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS; LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February 1909, for the supply of the above stores, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1909.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, subject to a maximum of rupees one thousand, should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. SHAW,
AG. GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, BOMBAY, 23RD DECEMBER 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

(Kindly given by Mr. KHATAO.)

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Survivors from the Earthquakes in SOUTH ITALY.

MONDAY, 25TH JANUARY, at 9-30 P.M.,

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to assist:—

Mrs. Collie.	Miss Bolus.
Madame Lilian Stone.	Mr. Comfort.
Mrs. Millard.	Mr. Rhenius.
Miss Beaton.	Mr. Schmuck.
Miss Willis.	Mr. Saywell.
Miss Gladys Heaton.	Signor Scrinzi.

By kind permission of H. E. the Governor, His Excellency's Band will play under the direction of Edward Banr.

Cav. G. Gorio, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Concert, and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS have generously arranged to supply REFRESHMENTS during the evening, and to hand over the takings to the Fund of the Concert.

Plan and Tickets at Messrs. ROSE & Co.'s.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JANUARY.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Under the Patronage and Presence of the Honourble Mr. H. E. E. PROCTOR, Sheriff of Bombay.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

from 10 to 11-30 P.M., will be given in aid of the Sufferers by the terrible earthquake in ITALY.

Cav. G. GORIO, Consul for Italy, has kindly consented to control the financial part of the Entertainment and will remit the proceeds to the Italian Government.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

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THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.), EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

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OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW
From 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
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Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
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WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

Just without medical aid, a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the undoubted aid of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, and thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION No. 3—A Tonic Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early errors and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

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EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

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General Agents

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Zinnia 2,338 tons, Captain J R Clarke will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Strathavon, 2,830 tons, Captain J Campbell, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Congella 1,022 tons, Captain H B Howes sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and Mrs Mec and 3 children and Mr Carlyle and 2 infants and 42 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H M Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo, and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru 2,943 tons, Captain A Mocker arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Heneage.R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson .....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence Comdr E Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 22.

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Auchenblae .....2597 Marg..... W & A G & Co
Sahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Blake.....2396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Braziliana.....2438 Tomblyn.....Cory Bros
Cintra .....1917 ...Kasteren.....M M & Co
Caledonia...3529 Gordon...London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claverock...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Celtic King...2589 Humphreys.....K Nixon & Co
Clan Buchanan...3288 Darley.....F Muir & Co
Galavale.....344 Sceary..... .....Cory Brothers Co
Hrathlay .....2850 McKenzie...W & A Graham & Co
Inconstancy .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Hindu.....3898 Shepherd.....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Linga .....951 Cutbush .....Karachi 22-1 M M & Co
Mortlake.....1737 Batten ....N F T Morrison & Co
Marmora....5239 Weston ....London 16-1 P & O S N Co
Nuddea....1944 Attin ....M M & Co
Narani.....2870 Clingan,Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda 1961 .....Chappel ...Buareh 25-1.M M & Co
Queda .....944 Coope .....M M & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Singu.....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Scalda.....3437 Brown ....M M & Co
Salestte .....2392 Lewellin .....Aden23-1 P & O Co
Takasaki Maru....2943 Mocker.....N Y Kaisha
Umsinga .....1894 Robertson.....R A Willis
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson ....T Jeewandas
Wearmouth .....2340 Catto.....The Bombay Co
Zinnia.....2339 Clarke .....A Yule
Madura ....1273 Dickinson ...P Gulf 25-1...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 22.

KING'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Aleppo	2537	..Brandley	..Hull	31-1	...F Muir & Co
C & R City of Madras	3048	McFee	.....	.....	Karachi 28-1 KNixon & Co
K Monsoori	1735	Hannah	..P'Gulf	..31-1	..B & P S N Co
L Dumra	762	McDiarmid	...P Gulf	28-1	...M M & Co
O Kilchaltan	2418	Higgins	...A'werp	27-1	W & A G & Co
P Reichenfels	2931	Gronan	...K'chi	30-1	..W & A G & Co
Q Reichftag	1319	Jacobson	...Zanzibar	25-1	A. Strande

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Caithness	2222	Taylor	....	..Rotterdam	...23-1 W & A G & Co
2 Castalia	....	4031	Hamilton	.....	..Liverpool 7-1 W & A Graham & C
3 E. F. Eerdinand	3843	.....	Nitische	...Triest	-27-1 A L S N Co
4 Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	...Calcutta	23-1	G M Ajam
5 Africa	3521	Bodessich	.Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
6 Vorwaerts	...3727	Bednarz	...Kobe	25-1	A L S N Co
12 Bavos	3794	Benton	...Japan	29-1	.....P & O Co
16 Melbourne	2395	Stafford	.....	..Dunkirk and Leith	27-1 W & A G & Co

M W D D

Persia	4198	Haughton	.....London	.....30-1-09 P & O S Co

H W P D

Ponani	552	Shamsudin	...B'nagar	23-1 Bo S NCo Ld
Indravati	..513	Fakeera	...Karachi	23-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Saosarmati	.524	Mahomed.	Mangalore	25-1Bo O S NCo Ld
Mahamdi	..547	Ahmed	...Mangalore	22-1 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Salestte s.....	Lewellin	Aden, Jan. 17
	Takasaki Maru s..	Mocker	Kobi, Dec. 20

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Prome s.....	Masson	Antwerp, &c
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi
	Congella s	Howes	Zanzibar, &c
	Strathavon s.....	Campbell ...	Calcutta

The steamer Zinnia, Clarke for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Scalda, for Calcutta, &c, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D W Balduino from Bombay left Aden on the 22nd inst for Genoa.

The P. & O. steamer Assaye with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Monday the 25th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
15	Shadwell	London
15	Marienfels	Antwerp
18	Paiamcotta	Nagapatam
19	Umlazi	Natal
20	Pentakota	Rangoon
20	Lawada	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—36 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 73 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool R Ramprasap; 18 bales wool, N Goculdas, 12 bales wool, G Gungadas; 270 bales wool, E Teckchand; 28 bales wool, Cassum Jeevaji; 75 bales wool, M Balla; 100 bales wool [illegible]; 27 bales wool, E [illegible]; 11 bales wool, R Harkisandas; 22 bales wool, J Samirmal; 80 bales cotton-waste, N Damji; 500 bags wheat sweeping, D Tejpal; 500 cwts wheat sweeping 100 cags flour, Hurry Canji; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, Madnowji; 77 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 45 bales wool, J Talli; 30 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 247 bales cotton-waste, H E Bode and Sons.

City of Madras s—1,000 cwts castorseed 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 bales hemp, Khimji Visram and Co; 130 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy; 34 casks condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—360 bales cotton-waste, H Bhijnath and Co; 250 cwts cumin seed, R Damji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Melbourne s—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 10 tons pyrolusite ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 65 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 18 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Melbourne s—2,200 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—225 cwts yellow achre, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Kilcheltan s—1,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Aleppo s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Raichenbels s—200 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kilchattan s—165 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co; 200 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 25 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Madras s—241 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Castalia s—4,000 cwts groundnuts Lowis Dreyfus and Co; 160 cwt old copper, G A Hoosen.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—240 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—330 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR VENICE.

E F Ferdinand s—400 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co; 100 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 300 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR FIUME.

E F Ferdinand s—180 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

Caithness s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—25 bales hemp R Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Delta s—1,500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—488 bales twist Greaves Cotton and Co; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist Tata sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Vorvaerts s—500 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY,

24TH JANUARY, 1909.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns.—220, 255, 323.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles.—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—431, 236, 20.
Collections for Sunday Schools.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
6-30 p.m.—Wednesday—Choral.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 255, 323, 182.
11 a.m.—Parade Service. Hymns. 7, 78, 176.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—233, 405, 20.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.—Thursday.
10 a. m.—Matins, daily.
5-30 p. m.—Friday, Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Page.
Alms for Church Building Fund.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.

11 a. m.—Matins.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—126.
Hymns.—12, 44, 308.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Psalm.—9.
Hymns.—89, 427, 618.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite the Byculla Club.
Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
9 a.m. & 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
8 p.m.—[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARKER-MILL—Dec. 28, at Bordighera, the Hon. Mrs. Barker-Mill, of a son.

FRYER—Jan. 2, at 42 Eaton Terrace, S. W., he wife of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Fryer, Inniskilling Dragoons, of a son.

BARROW—Dec. 29, at Camberley, the wife of Lieut.-Col. G. des Barrow, of a daughter.

BUCKLE—Dec. 27, at 5 Connaught House, Marble Arch, Mrs. Herbert Stewart Buckle, of a daughter.

HASTINGS—Jan. 2, at 61 Eaton Place, the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Hastings, of a daughter.

HAZELAND—Jan. 1, at 3 Besketh Park Mansions, Southport, the wife of Cap. Hazeland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CARTER—FOWLER—Dec. 30, at All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, Capt. Lindsay J. Carter, Oxford Light Inf., son of Col. Colebrook Carter, late Oxford Light Inf., to Dorothy Millicent, daughter of Major Merrick Fowler, late 61st Regt.

HOSFORD—DUNN—Jan. 2, at St. John's Church, Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent, the Rev. William Popham Hosford, B.A., T.C.D., Senior Chaplain to the Missions at Barry Docks, to Anna Victoria, daughter of the late Major-General J. Dunn.

STABB—TOWNSEND—Jan. 5, at St. Paul's Knightsbridge, Newton J. Stabb, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong Kong, to Ethel Mary, daughter of Mr. A. M. Townsend.

TAYLOR—KNIGHTLEY—Dec. 31, at the Church of St. Peter the Apostle, Thanet, Charles Robert Taylor to Catherine Lavinia, daughter of the late Major Knightley, of the Royal Engineers.

TYLER—HALL—Jan. 2, at Mary's, Putney, Charles Henry, son of the late Major-Gen. C. J. Tyler, to Helen, daughter of W. J. Hall.

DEATHS.

BENN—Dec. 31, at Beaulieu Cottage, Nightingale Road, Southsea, Major Harry Gordon Benn (late) 33rd Queen's Own Light Cav. aged 45.

CARNEGIE—Jan. 4, the Hon. Ian L. A. Carnegie, lieutenant R. N., H. M. S. "Duke of Edinburgh," son of the 9th Earl of Northesk.

CHURCHILL—Dec. 28, at 24 Chapel Street, Belgravia, Folliott Churchill, brevet colonel commanding 31st Pioneers, Indian Army, aged 47.

HARRISON—Jan. 3, at Norton, Sunningfields Road, Hendon, N. W., Major-Gen Edward Harrison, late Bengal Art, aged 83.

MILLS—Jan. 3, at Cardington, Bedford, Gertrude, widow of Gen Charles James Conway Mills aged 81.

NICHOLL—Dec. 30, at Sherborne, Dorset, Lieut.-Col. Spencer Perceval Talbot Nicholl, late 43rd Light Inf., aged 67.

WARDLE—Jan. 3, at Leek, Staffordshire, Sir Thomas Wardle, Kt., aged 78.

WOOD—Dec. 30, at 6 St Loo Mansions, Chelsea, Charles Robert Wood, Captain R. N., son of the late Sir Alexander Wood.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

RADCLIFFE—January 13, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain F. W. Radcliffe, Dorsetshire Regt., of a daughter.

RUSSELL—January 18, at Calcutta, the wife of Lennox Russell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FINNIS—January 11, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Major John Fortescue Finnis, 53rd Sikhs, F. F., to Nancy Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Galloway.

HUNT—MACGREGOR—January 14, at All Saints' Church Jaipur, Rajputana, by the Rev. S. Allnatt of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, Captain Spencer Hunt, I. M. S., Kherwara, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Alexander MacGregor, M. D., Barnhill, Glasgow, and niece of Sir Swinton and Lady Jacob, Jaipur.

H. T. BINKS,
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AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 0-16m. 0-11a. Low water. 6-26m., 6-10a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m.
Prize distribution, Municipal Gujerati Girls' Schools, Noor Baug, 6-10 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets 6h. 27m. High water, 0-57 m., 1-0a. Low water, 7-7m., 6-54a.
Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.
St. Peter's, Mazagon: Dedication of the Church.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h, p.m.; Jan. 23rd, in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, January 25.—Dedication of the Church of St. Peter, Mazagon—Service and Sermon by the Bishop, 6 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m. Empire Theatre, Concert in aid of survivors from earthquakes in South Italy, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m.

Tuesday, January 26.—Bombay Hunt, Irla. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Oriental Buildings, 1-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m., Sun sets 6h. 28m.

Wednesday, January 27.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 29m.

Thursday, January 28.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Orchestral Concert by H. E. the Governor's Swing Band, Town Hall 9-30 to 11 p.m. Sun rises 7h. 14m. Sun sets 6h. 29m.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—The Chief of Jubbal in the Punjab, arrived in Bombay on Thursday, with twelve followers, some of whom were armed; he has taken up his residence in Walkeshwar Road.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—The lecture of the series of general lectures on "The Duty of Chaste Living" will be delivered by Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakkai in Gujerati to-day, at 3 p. m. (B. T.) when ladies of all communities—Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi—are cordially invited.

BURGLARY IN FERRE ROAD.—Sydney George has reported to the Bombay Police, that his room in Ferre Road was broken into on the night of the 20th instant, and watches and other property, valued at Rs 160, stolen. It is believed that the room-door was not secured.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Uganda, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Seychelles, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 A.M. on Monday the 25th instant.

MISSING GIRL.—Dr. S. Rebeiro, residing in Tyeb Building at Carnac Road, Bombay, has reported to the Police that his adopted daughter Betsey (16), has been missing from home from the 19th instant since 9 p. m. She had on her person ornaments valued at Rs 155; and this is not the first time she has been missing from home.

THE MAHARASHTRIYA AIKYA VARDHAK SAMAJ.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the M. A. V. Samaj Free Night School, and the reading of the Commitee's Report for three years ended 30th June 1908 takes place at 4 p. m. (B.T.) tomorrow in the Hall of Fall Mali (Panchkhata), Byculla, opposite the Khatav Makanji Mills. Rao Saheb Balkrishna Bhiwajee Tanajee Nakhwa Patil, J.P., will preside on the occasion.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—On the 20th instant, on the arrival of the steamer "Poonani" from Jafrabad, in the Bombay harbour, a Hindu Bania oldman (50), name unknown, was removed by the Police to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, in an unconscious state. He died in the hospital in the afternoon, without regaining consciousness. The House-Surgeon certified that death was due to apoplexy. After informing the Coroner, the body was ordered to be disposed of.

FATAL ACCIDENT:—In a quarry behind the Jubilee Mills, Sewri, worked by Gulamali Jivaji, a contractor, four Hindu labourers were at work on a ledge, thirty feet high from the ground, on Thursday afternoon. A landslip occurred, and the labourers were precipitated to the ground. Two of them were killed on the spot; their names were, Bhow Mukunda, (25), and Pira Krishna, (30). Savalia Ganu, (27), was injured, and removed to the Jamshedji Jejeebhoy Hospital; after treatment, he was discharged. The fourth man, Sawalia Babaji, escaped unhurt.

A PRESENTATION FUNCTION.—Last night at the Empire Theatre, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandawarkar presided at a gathering assembled at the invitation of the Proprietor and supporters of the Mandvi Anglo Vernacular School to give away prizes to the successful students of the school, and to present a congratulatory address to Mr. Punsey Hirji Maisheri, the first qualified doctor among the Cutchi Dasha Oswal Jain community, who passed the L. M. and S. examination for the degree of L. M. and S. of the Bombay University.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow:—

March	The Light Horse	...Von Blon
Overture	Light Cavalry	....Suppe
Song Cornet Solo	Violets	....Ellen Wright
Selection	Il Trovatore	....Verdi
Valse	The Dancing Girl	...Coote
Selection	The Geisha	....S Jones
Galop	The Coach Horn	....G P Hans

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

March	Bavarde	H Starke
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe
Song	Mona	S Adams
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Caryll
Valse from the Bettelestudent	Laura	Multzecker
Selection	My Lady Molley	S Jones
Dance	Le Pilon-Pilon	J Clerice

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster:—

March	Constellation	Clark
Overture	Le Domino Noir	Auber
Arietta	Tanneredi	Rossini
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Valse	Sobre los alas	Rosas
Intermezzo	Rose	Franke
Galop	Under Stock and Stain	Faust

THEFT OF CANVAS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Guider charged Ramji Girdhar Gabba, a muccadam's man, with stealing two bales of bag-materials, valued at Rs. 230, belonging to Raisi Obaya, a muccadam, on the 12th instant, from the latter's godown, in Carnac Bunder. The bales were sent away to Ahmedabad, consigned to Padamsi Virji. Mr. F. Oliviera, pleader, who appeared for the accused, pleaded in mitigation, that the accused had not benefited one cent; the complainant had received the price of his stolen goods. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default of payment, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THIEVING KHALASI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Firoz Shaifali, a Punjabi Pathan, who had been arrested at Jammu, with abetment of stealing two bags containing 1,200 sovereigns, valued at Rs. 18,000, on the 10th instant, belonging to Haji Ahmed Haji Alief, a passenger per the s.s, "Assaye," from Aden. The purses were stolen from the cabin of the complainant, by a Khalasi on board, named Kalekhan Abdulakhan, who was, on conviction, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, to six months further imprisonment. Six hundred sovereigns valued at Rs. 9,000 were recovered from Kalekhan. The second accused, Firoz, was with him in taking away the purses, when the steamer arrived in Bombay, on the 11th. Firoz was remanded to enable the Police to make further inquires.

ELECTION OF A SYNDIC OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, for the election of a Syndic for the rest of the current year in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, appointed Vice-Chancellor. There were two candidates for the vacancy, namely Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, proposed by Mr. K. Natarajan, seconded by Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar; and Mr. Jamshedji Ardasir Dalal, proposed by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. L. A. Shah. The result was that the former was declared elected Syndic by a majority of votes.

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CALCUTTA BRANCH
will be opened
Shortly
at
16, CHOWRINGHEE.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday, the 5th February at 12 noon:—

Questions asked by Hon'ble Members:—

Papers to be presented to the Council:—

1. Reply to question No. 7 put by the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd October, 1908.

2. Reply to question No. 14 (c) put by the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 20th June 1908.

3. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2626, dated the 28th November, 1908:—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the City of Bombay Improvement (Amendment) Law 1908.

4. Reply to question No. 3 put by the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, at the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 3rd October, 1908.

Bills and orders of the day.

1. A Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886—Second reading.

2. A Bill to provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—First reading.

3. A Bill to validate certain action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, and to amend section 14 of that Act—First reading.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Management of this excellent entertainment announce another change of programme from this evening, which includes eight items. "The Grand Salamalek," in which the interest of visitors does not appear to have abated, will be continued. It is, perhaps, the first occasion on which such an event has been reproduced through the camera, as it is believed that the Sultan has hitherto prohibited any such representation being photographed. The new items comprise a variety of films—fantastic, comic, dramatic, and pathetic, which should prove to be very entertaining. "The Rovers' Christmas" illustrates the sagacity of a dog in providing a stock of toys for a Ragpicker's children. "Women Chauffeurs" is an amusing record of exciting escapades. "The Fisherman's Fiancee" is a story of love, both requited and unrequited, in which the dramatic and realistic are combined, and will no doubt interest the spectator. "A Drunkard's Fancies" is a trick scene, in which the comic element is well displayed, which, with the pieces "Uncle by Marriage" and "Whimsical People," ought to give the risible faculties full scope—an excellent tonic for fever or torpid liver. "Living Dolls" completes the programme. The great variety in this programme should keep up the interest that has been created in this show, judging by the bumper houses that are obtained—quite the best hour's amusement at present available to the public, while the prices are arranged to meet the pockets of all classes of the community.

We are asked to announce that on Wednesday next the proceeds of the entertainments will be given to the Fund for the relief of the sufferers in the Earthquake in Italy, for which the Hon'ble Mr. Procter, Sheriff of Bombay, has kindly promised his patronage.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JAN. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col A T H Newnham, I A, B	Col G W Mitchell, I A
Mr W J H Pell, B	Lieut Col C J Corfield S and T Corps
Mr E A Davis, M Cov	Major W B Powell, 7 G R
Mr A G Cardew, M Cov	Major G E J Perry, I A
Mr E Thurston, M	Major W E Young, 10 Lrs
Mr F A M H Vincent, Bo	Capt H V Firth, 80 C I
Mr T G Mooney, Bo	Lieut C Risley, 18 Lrs,
Major-Gen Sir J R L Macdonald, K C I E, C B, R E	Lieut T S Whitworth, 72 Punj

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H W Few, B, 6 mo M C	Capt W W Van Someren, 45 Sikhs, 6 mo M C
Mr F J R Field, B, 9 mo	Lieut W G Elphinston, 34 Poona Horse, 3 mo M C
Mr J W K McCrea, B, 3 mo M C	Lieut J G Skene, 2-8 G R, 6 mo M C
Mr H Christie, B, 6 mo M C	Lieut R W Hornby, 19 Punj, 6 mo M C
Mr F W M Scott, B, 6 mo M C	Lieut A C Ross, 20 Deccan Horse, 2 days
Dr J Scott, B, 1 mo M C	Lieut A D Gunn, 110 Mah, 5 mo
Major H J K Bamfield, I M S, 6 mo study leave	
Major J F B Thompson, 26 Punj, 3 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr E S Bellasis, B	Capt G D McCormick, 72 Punj
Major W L R Amesbury, S and T Corps	Lieut A C Ross, 20 Deccan H

THE Municipal Exchequer of Hampstead has benefited to the extent of five shillings through the receipt of a postal order for that amount from an unknown sender who accompanied the remittance with a note explaining that it was intended as payment for a shovel stolen by him some years ago. The money is to be paid into the general account.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, JANUARY 22.

Thunderstorms are reported from several stations in the Chota Nagpur and adjacent districts, the chief falls of rain being at Hazaribag, two inches; Ranchi, three-quarters; Gaya, half; and Berhampore, quarter. Conditions remain favourable for thunderstorms in the Central parts of the country and in North-East India, but to a less extent than yesterday.

In Kashmir, the temperature is more than 10 degrees below normal, while in Deltaic Bengal and parts of the Central Provinces, it is much higher than usual.

Conditions are disturbed in Persia. One and a half inches of rain fell yesterday in Bushire.

Forecast.—Rain may commence in Baluchistan. A few thunderstorms are likely in the Central parts of the country and in North-East India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 22nd January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the north Punjab but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has decreased and is now in defect at most stations. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to morderately clouded in Upper Sind and north Rajputana, but are heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average, and while day temperature is normal, night temperature is generally high.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in West Central India and lightly so elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat but normal or in defect over the rest of the division. The maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is higher than usual in West Central India and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies continue lightly clouded in the northern half of the division but clear in the southern half. The moisture in the air is in slight excess in the extreme eastern districts but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is now higher than usual only in the western districts; but night temperature remains in excess over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and very lightly clouded in the south. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at most stations in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is normal everywhere.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased in Lower Sind, Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces and the Punjab. Pressure has begun to fall in the Punjab and the United Provinces. These changes indicate that weather in Northern India is slightly unsettled. No precipitation, however, has occurred.

Bushire records a fall of pressure and 1·42 inches of rain and weather is becoming disturbed in the Persian area.

A few light showers may occur in Rajputana.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire 20th	59·6	45·6	...	3·80
Jask (20th)	70·8	58·3	...	1·40
Muskat (20th)	72·3	61·6	...	1·55
Multan	71·3	49 0	...	0·00
Kawalpind

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Foreign Notes.

THE NEAR EAST.

Jan. 2.—The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says that Professor Vambery's statement, in his letter in the "Times" of Dec. 28, that the Turkish boycott of Austrian goods was incited by the British, and directly instigated by members of the Balkan Committee, has caused considerable amusement, not unmixed with annoyance, in British and Turkish circles. He says the boycott was the work of a section of the Committee of Union and Progress, and has owed its success to a spontaneous movement in its favour on the part of a large majority of the population. The boycott began in the capital at a date considerably anterior to the visit of the Balkan Committee.

SPEECH BY M. MILOVANOVITCH.

Replying on Saturday in the Skupshtina in Belgrade to interpellations, M. Milovanovitch, the Foreign Minister, made a statement on Servian foreign policy, in the course of which he said that as Russia had now definitely renounced all ambitious designs in the Balkan region, all who upheld the principle of the Balkans for the Balkan peoples must now surely realise that only from the side of Austria was that principle any longer menaced.

Jan. 5.—Vienna, Jan. 4 ("Times").—In consequence of the speech delivered by M. Milovanovitch, the Servian Foreign Minister, to the Skupshtina on Saturday, Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, received instructions to inquire from M. Milovanovitch whether the published text of his speech is authentic, and if so to demand from him due apology. In case the authenticity of the published text should not be denied and no satisfactory apology given it is believed that Count Forgach will leave Belgrade.

Private telegrams from Belgrade state that Count Forgach has already carried out his instructions, but nothing is yet known of the result of his interview with M. Milovanovitch. A Cabinet Council is stated to be sitting at Belgrade to consider the situation. Its decisions are awaited here with lively curiosity.

The Austrian Press adopts to-day an extremely menacing tone towards Servia.

With regard to the speech the Belgrade correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs:—It was inevitable that the speech of the Servian Foreign Minister should meet with an unfriendly reception in the Austro-Hungarian semi-official Press, but the criticisms to which it has been subjected have certainly overshot the mark. Even in the only version available on Sunday the speech was emphatically not warlike. Those acquainted even slightly with the state of feeling in Servia are well aware that M. Milovanovitch could not have retained his portfolio had he failed to put forward claims which, it is felt, Servia is entitled to make; and the manner in which he did so was throughout studiously correct, the one word to which the Fremdenblatt took special exception being inaccurately translated "slavery" instead of "subjection." No less obvious was it to impartial observers that the most sinificant passage of the speech was that in which the Minister warned the Skupshtina that such a radical solution of the problem as would satisfy Servian aspirations was unlikely at present to commend itself to Europe, and that Servia must be content to await patiently the decision of the Powers. One passage, it is true, was so inexactly reproduced in the uncorrected version as to need correction. In speaking of the consequences that must follow from Austrian present policy, M. Milovanovitch said:—"By occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina by debarring Servia from access to the Adriatic and by separating her from Montenegro, Austria imposes upon Servia and the Serb peoples in the nearer or more distant future a life and death struggle." To make the Foreign Minister's speech the pretext for demanding his resignation as would seem to have been done in some quarters, is totally to misapprehend the situation here. In all the circumstances the speech must be considered a very able and temperate expose of the situation.

Jan. 6.—Vienna, Jan. 5 ("Chronicle").—The Austro-Servian "incident" may now be considered settled. M. Milovanovitch, the Servian Foreign Minister, declared to Count Forgach, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, to-day that his speech was not correctly reproduced by the papers.

The "Neue Freie Presse" to-day pubishes the official wording of the passage in question, from which it appears that the reported remarks which caused the incident are not contained in the speech. The Austrian Government demands that the Servian Minister's explanation shall be published or made in the Skupshtina.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 5 (Reuter).—Intelligence has reached here that the "Novoe Vremya's" correspondent, who arrived in Vienna after his expulsion from Bosnia has been informed that he is expelled from Austria.

AUSTRIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

January 7.—An extraordinarily violent attack on Great Britain was published yesterday by the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, which accuses British policy of being the cause not only of the difficulties in the Near East, but also of the economic troubles from which Europe is suffering.

M. MILOVANOVITCH EXPLAINS.

The "Standard" this morning publishes the following telegram from M. Milovanovitch, the Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he sets forth the position of his Government in regard to Austro-Hungary's claims over Bosnia and Herzegovina:—

"To the Editor of the 'Standard.'

"There is no change in the political situation. In my speech in Parliament on Saturday I expressed the Servian point of view on the question of Bosnia and explained the meaning of the Servian national programme. I say, without hesitation, as the Minister responsible for the conduct of Servian foreign policy, that our national programme demands the emancipation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in so far, at least, as such will enable them to enter, in accordance with their own sympathies and interests into close political and economic relations with Servia and Montenegro.

"The independent life of Servia and Montenegro must find its counterpart in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Without free political and economic relations with Bosnia and Herzegovina we have no lasting guarantee for Servia's national future, or for that of the interests of the Balkan peoples. The European equilibrium demands that Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be left alone to follow the line of their sympathies and interests, which is in the direction of forming a close political and economic community of sentiment with Servia and Montenegro.

"Thus would be assured the independence of Servia and Montenegro, the national rights of Bosnia and Herzegovina would be satisfied. Thus would be dashed the system of barriers between Turkey and the Great Powers of Europe; the Near Eastern question would find its natural and just solution, and the Balkan peninsula would become an element in European peace and progress.

"The interests of Servia and Austria can be made to work together in harmony. Servia could serve as a connection between Austria-Hungary and the Ægean; but it is necessary that Austria should [illegible] that she must abide in her role and Slavonic peoples. But this role excludes all violence, and any conquest on the left bank of the Save or Danube.

"Although there are millions of Serbo-Croats, Austria can be our friend. But in Bosnia and Herzegovina she is a permanent danger. Servia hopes much from the friendship of the Powers, the more so as Servia's tendencies correspond with European interests. I believe that Europe will assist Servia's course, which is a right one. Servia understands difficulties of the situation, and the general desire that exists for the maintenance of peace. She will, therefore, always endeavour to remain a harmony with the views and decisions of the Powers and, while awaiting a peaceful solution of the present situation, she will avoid everything which may create new difficulties.

"Belgrade, Jan. 6."

MOROCCO.

Paris, Jan. 5 ("Times").—At to-day's meeting of the French Council of Ministers, the Foreign Minister, M. Pichon, made a statement to his colleagues with regard to current questions of the foreign affairs, notably concerning the Near East and Morocco. M. Pichon read the instructions which had been given to the French Minister at Tangier, M. Regnault, in view of his forthcoming visit to Mulai Hafid at Fez. According to a semi-official Note, these instructions, which are conceived in the spirit of existing international engagements, set forth the conditions under which the evacuation of the Shavia country by the French troops is to be carried out. The troops will be gradually withdrawn from the periphery of the occupied region and Mulai Hafid, for his part, will be asked to assume responsibility for the maintenance of order in the evacuated districts.

RECOGNITION OF MULAI HAFID.

Madrid, Jan. 6 ("Reuter").—The following is the text of the Note handed by the "doyen" of the Diplomatic Body at Tangier to the representative of the Sultan Mulai Hafid yesterday:—

The signatory Governments of the Act of Algeciras have received the letter which Mulai Hafid sent to them through the agency of the Diplomatic Body at Tangier in reply to their "communique" of Nov. 18. The Governments represented in Morocco receive it with satisfaction this reply, in which they saw a proof that the explanations which they formulated in their Note of Nov. 18, in the interest of the relations of friendship and confidence which they desire to maintain with the sovereign authority of the Shereefin Empire, are in accordance with the views of Mulai Hafid. In consequence the signatory Powers of the Act of Algeciras have decided to recognise his Majesty Mulai Hafid as legitimate Sultan of Morocco, and have charged the "doyen" of the Diplomatic Body at Tangier to notify their recognition of him to the representatives of his Majesty in that town.

FRANCE.

Senatorial elections took place on Jan. 3 in thirty-two French Departments. The Premier, M. Clemenceau, has been re-elected by an increased majority. The general result has been that while there has been no practical change in the strength of parties, the elections have been distinctly favourable to the policy of the Radical party as defined by M. Clemenceau.

Heated discussions took place at a Cabinet Council on Jan. 5 over the question of an amnesty for the workmen imprisoned in connection with the strike riots near Paris last September, and also concerning the question of the abolition of capital punishment. On this latter subject there were grave differences of opinion, and the situation was somewhat critical.

In a telegram, the Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes on Jan 6:—During the last twenty-four hours the situation within the Cabinet, which had appeared to be critical, has ceased to be menacing. M. Clemenceau, and M. Briand, the Minister of Justice, have had a long conversation to-day with regard to the question of capital punishment. They are understood to have considered in detail the entire Parliamentary situation, as well as to have examined all the constitutional aspects of the prerogative of mercy belonging to the President of the Republic. It is gratifying to learn that the differences of opinion that had arisen have been composed. The "Temps" even goes so far as to declare that "the two Ministers are now in complete agreement as to the line of conduct to be pursued, and as to the ways and means of meeting the desire of the Chamber of Deputies." As I stated in my despatch, the chamber before the Christmas recess recorded its vote in favour of the maintenance of capital punishment.

RUSSIA.

Father John of Kronstadt died on Jan. 2. He was in his seventy-ninth year. The news of his death have created a profound impression, and immense crowds of people flocked to his humble house in Kronstadt to look upon his remains. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times," in a notice of Father John's career, says:—

"The deceased pastor, in the history of his own life, which has been widely read abroad as well as at home, gave a fully sufficient account of the faith that was in him, but it was the man's personality which attracted the unerring heart of the masses; and although in later years some of its glamour was dimmed by the self-seeking of those base followers who founded sacrilegious sects of Johannites, by ill advised excursions into the unfamiliar domain of politics and its attendant bitterness of controversy and misrepresentation. Father John retained until his dying day an extraordinary hold over the people. The Johannites have long been a public scandal. The leading members of the sect usurped a sort of monopoly over the right of access to the miracle-working pastor, and tried to delude the ignorant into believing that he was the incarnation of Christ, while a woman named Prophyria was the Virgin Mary. Father John long declined to believe the stories circulated about these followers, but they embittered the closing years and perhaps hastened his end. Last summer he finally disowned and anathematised the sect and the Holy Synod recently endorsed the anathema. The violent and unmeasured condemnation of Tolstoy, into which John was repeatedly misled, shocked and offended the enlightened classes, who saw therein the result of occult political influences. But the story that John four months ago publicly prayed for Tolstoy's death is false. He himself emphatically denied it. He said, 'We are of the same age. God knows who will die first. It is not the man but his teachings that I attack.' Another grievance against John was based on his so-called desertion of Kronstadt at the outbreak of the mutiny when his presence there might, it is contended, have averted bloodshed.

"'We are all sinners' was the constant refrain of the sermons he preached, and when some of his congregation would reverently demur, 'All save thou, little father,' the preacher would hotly and brutally rebuke them to silence. A brilliant theologian, who took his divinity degree at St. Petersburg in 1856, he remained in his simple homely speech the peasant from Archangel. He spoke plainly and bluntly, but with the insight of a prophet and the zeal of an apostle. It is told of him that while still a student at the Theological Academy, he visited his predecessor at Kronstadt. The latter was so struck by his profound learning and so charmed by his personality that he forthwith offered him his daughter's hand with the promise of succeeding to his archpriestship. The daughter, however, turned a deaf ear to her that he was resolved on a life of the strictest asceticism. They were married only in name and she will now enter the convent founded by him.

"The enthusiasm evoked by John's sermons soon led to the development of the wonders of healing which he was able to perform on believers. His fame attained its height some thirty years ago. People of all classes came to him with spiritual and bodily troubles. Money poured in. He founded numerous charitable institutions and distributed relief on a large scale. It is said that he dies a poor man. The late Emperor Alexander III., summoned him to his deathbed, and the present Czar showered honours and decorations upon him. During the journeys John had undertaken through Russia almost royal honours were vouchsafed him and people ran miles behind his carriage only to catch a glimpse of the face."

The Duma was prorogued on Jan. 2 till Feb. 2. A motion by Professor Milinkoff against the death penalty, in connection with the passing of the sentence of death on thirty-two workmen for participation in a railway strike three years ago, led to a violent demonstration from the Right. The motion was rejected, whereupon the whole Opposition left the House.

SECRET SERVICE.

Congress and Mr. Roosevelt.

BOTH HOUSES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON, JANUARY 9.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is ending his term of office in a battle royal with Congress, and the House of Representatives was yesterday engaged in discussing the vote of censure upon him. The cause of the trouble is the Federal Secret Service Police. In 1907 the powers of the Police were curtailed by Congress, and in his annual Message of December 8 last, Mr. Roosevelt attacked that body for its action. Congress regarded the Message as a suggestion that the President believed the Secret Service to be a check upon the corruption of its members.

The Secret Service Police were originally established to deal with counterfeiters and to protect the President. Their work, however, in recent years has been widened, and their agents contributed largely to the conviction of a Congressman and a Senator in the great land fraud scandals.

"NO BASIS IN FACT."

New York, Jan. 8.

Both Houses of Congress to-day indulged in what the newspapers, in their spectacular fashion, describe as "spanking Roosevelt with a big slipper." The senators were furious because the President the other day abruptly told them they had no right to demand information from executive officers concerning the acts of the executive.

It revenged itself by passing by an overwhelming majority a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether the President exceeded his authority when he approved the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

While this action was in progress the House of Representatives was discussing in its best clothes and with an air of intense solemnity the recommendation of a special committee to expunge the passages in the recent Message insinuating that Congressmen were afraid to allow Secret Service detectives to pry into their actions.

The galleries of the two Houses were crowded with the curious. While legislators were furiously angry with the President, saying he had assailed their integrity, the spectators were enthusiastically on the side of Mr. Roosevelt, who is now more popular than ever.

By 212 to 35 the House decided to expunge the Message. It seems that the President is spoiling for a fight with Congress, and that a serious deadlock is imminent.

Washington, Jan. 8.

Mr. Perkins, Chairman of the Social Committee of the House of Representatives, introduced the resolutions censuring the President by reading a preamble, reciting the grievance of the House, the steps taken to call Mr. Roosevelt's attention to it, and his Special Message in reply delivered by him on Monday. "In spite of which," the preamble declares, "in the opinion of this House Mr. Roosevelt's language in his annual Message is unjustified, has not basis in fact, and constitutes a breach of the privileges of the House." The resolutions are as follow:—

"That the House, in the exercise of the Constitutional prerogatives, declines to consider any communication from any source which is not in its own judgment respectful.

"That the Special Committee and the Committee of the whole House on the State of the Union be discharged from any consideration of so much of the President's annual Message as relates to the Secret Service above set forth, and that the said portion of the Message be laid on the table.

"That the Message of the President sent to the House on January 4, being unresponsive to the inquiry made by the House and constituting an invasion of the privilege of this House by questioning the motives and the intelligence of its members in the exercise of their constitutional rights and functions, be laid on the table."

While the debate was proceeding a messenger appeared with a couple of special messages on minor topics. His arrival was greeted with jeers, and he was obliged to wait until the business in hand was concluded.

The most sensational development of the day was the confirmation of an indefinite rumour, which was being circulated yesterday that President Roosevelt had sent a letter to Senator Hale in obedience to the request made by the Senate for information regarding the uses made of the Secret Service, and that this letter showed that Senator Tillmann had been shadowed by detectives with a view to discovering whether he had any connection with the alleged questionable land transactions in Oregon.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble." Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re. 1 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 [illegible] Bombay.

A RAILWAY FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN TO INDIA.

One of the most interesting articles in the January number of the "Nineteenth Century" is a description of a projected Indo-Egyptian railway by Mr. Charles E. Drummond Black, late of the Geographical Department of the India Office. From many years' research and study of the subject Mr. Black is convinced that the shortest route from Europe to India lies through Northern Arabia and Southern Persia. He argues that between England and Egypt there is no route that can be said to be under British control except the sea route, and in order that the railway to India may run as far as possible within the British sphere of influence he starts from Port Said and traces the alignment of the proposed line eastward along the thirtieth parallel of latitude.

Speaking shortly, the proposed line would traverse Arabia, Petræa or Sinai, and the "neck" of the huge Arabian peninsula to Basra and Koweit at the head of the Persian Gulf. Thence it would circle round, crossing both the Shat-el-Arab and Karun rivers, towards Shiraz, a branch deviating on the right of the port of Bushire. From Shiraz the line would run to Kerman, an important commercial mart, and thence make for Seistan and the western end of the new Nushki-Robat trade route which the Indian Government have opened for the development of the trade between India and Persia.

As to the aligament the author observes "The immeasurable superiority of this direct route over the lengthy and circuitous sea journey is clear to anyone who will take the trouble to glance at the map of Western Asia.

"In case the Suez Canal were blocked—an event which has actually happened more than once, though fortunately not for long at a time—it might be of vital importance for us to have a second string to our bow. And if a sudden rising or disturbance were to take place in India or some adjacent region, the advantage of being able to convey reinforcements rapidly to Kurrachee or Quetta is too obvious to need elaborating. Such a line would reduce the minimum time of transit from London to India from fifteen to eight days."

As to the objects of the line some pertinent considerations are put forward. "We must first make it clear to ourselves what are the chief desiderata of the railway. Is it to be political or commercial? Is it a line destined to open up to remunerative traffic a rich and hitherto unexploited country, and so pay its own way, everything being subordinated to this financial consideration? Or is it to be a far larger and more statesmanlike enterprise, an end-to-end railway, designed chiefly for through traffic and intended to subserve the administrative, political and imperial requirements of Great Britain: to link up her scattered possessions and promote her influence in a region which the gradual expansion of her Asiatic Empire has brought within her sphere? Surely the latter is the true aim and object."

There is no doubt that the advantages of such an undertaking from a political and administrative point of view would be considerable. But how about the drawbacks and disadvantages? The summer heat would be terrible, water would be scarce, and the Arabian section could not expect to pick up much trade on route.

Mr. Black almost concedes these points—with, however, a few reservations. The Arabian plateau, he points out, is fairly high—over 1,000 feet—and the Hejaz or pilgrim railway from Damascus to Medina which has been recently opened, and is being prolonged to Mecca, has successfully surmounted the water difficulty in a still more sterily region than the one we are considering. Moreover, there are, some important towns "en route" between the Red Sea and the head of the Persian Gulf—namely, El Jaf and Sekaka, with 40,000 and 30,000 inhabitants, a piece of information which certainly, we must admit, refutes preconceived notions of Northern Arabia. Then again, on reaching Basra and Koweit, the railway would supply an important and direct outlet for such of the trade of Mesopotamia and the Gulf as might be bound for Egypt or Europe.

As to the Persian section, it would traverse a more favourable region, and touch "en route" the Karun River, Shiraz, and Kerman, all of which would undoubtedly contribute to the flow of trade both eastward and westward. This part of the line, we are told, "would fulfil exactly what our consuls and commercial missions have been crying out for, for many years past i. e. a means of transport for the import and export trade of the British sphere in Southern Persia. Mr. Gleadowe-Newcomen's commercial mission in 1906 laid special stress on the necessary improvement of communications, so as to open up the resources of these parts and within the last few months Major Ducat, our Consul at Kerman, has written strongly in his report in the same sense, adding that trade between the coast and the interior is at present carried on under almost impossible conditions, which cripple both the English and Indian commerce. A project for a road from Bunder Abbas inland is now actually under consideration, and this would form a most valuable feeder to the railway.

"As for the Beloochistan section not the least advantage would be the means it would supply of keeping in check the mischievous importation of arms and ammunition through Makran, which has encouraged the North-Western Frontier tribes to raid our territory and thus involved the Indian Government in troublesome and costly expeditions."

In order to carry out such an undertaking, which would cost about 16,200,000l., or a good deal less than the Suez Canal, and would mean a saving of 850 miles in point of distance and six to seven days in point of time for the journey to or from India, the author suggests that two concessions should be at once obtained from the Egyptian and Turkish Governments for the construction of what he calls the "key of the project," the section from Port Said or Ismailia to Akaba and from Akaba past El Jaf to Basra and Koweit.

"It is perfectly certain that the Persa-Beloochistan section would not be long in following, and thus the remaining link between India and the Mediterranean would, almost automatically, drop into its appointed place.

"But if a more official tone of procedure be preferred, venture to submit that the exceptionally favourable circumstances of the present day combine to make this project far more worthy of parliamentary investigation than the very fragmentary and incomplete scheme favoured by the Euphrates Valley Select Committee in 1872. The dawn of constitutional government for Turkey and the excellent relations subsisting between her and Great Britain encourage the hope that her good-will would be freely forthcoming, while the Anglo-Russian Agreement in respect of Southern Persia gives us as free a hand there as we have in Egypt or Beloochistan. In short, the present circumstances are extraordinarily favourable for the detailed examination by Select Committee of a national undertaking of the highest importance to the empire."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents decay, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depôt, 59 Farringdon Road London, E.C.

THE LADIES' CORNER

SPRAYS OF WISTARIA IN GREY SILK.

Grey, in all the gamut of shades, from aluminium to mist, will play a very important "role" in the scheme of dress for Egypt, and the alliance of grey with pale green seems to be a wonderfully successful one in the hands of a clever creator. A very handsome gown of pale grey net in an exceedingly fine mesh was made over a fourreau of reseda peau de soie as soft as the petal of a wild rose. This overdress was entirely covered with a light embroidery in silver thread like delicate fairy pencilling, which described wavy lines set close together, and giving a lovely shot effect to the net. The gown, which outlined the figure as though moulded to it, was very scanty in the jupe, and boasted a narrow, square train; while the corsage was embroidered in thick grey silk in a design of sprays and trails of vistaria blossoms, through which the green underdress shimmered softly, the whole effect being charming in the extreme. For afternoon assemblies and casino wear in sunny regions there have been prepared some charming white gowns, one of which is of mousseline de soie with plastron front, tucked and encrusted with lace, and supplemented with a coat of rich Ottoman silk, adorned with embroidered revers, and opening over the cream lace jabot which decorates the gown. These coats of Ottoman silk are enjoying a great vogue, and invariably match the gown they accompany, while they give it a dignity and stability which it might otherwise lack.

NEW TREATMENT OF THE SLEEVES.

Novelty in the matter of sleeves is always welcome, and a new manche which has only recently made its appearance is long and tight-fitting, and made alternately of lace insertion and tucked mousseline de soie, while a little full puff at the elbow breaks the smooth surface and gives it a touch of piquancy which is very attractive.

DRESSES FOR THE JEUNE FILLE.

For a young girl's evening frock a very pretty model is designed of pale pink mousseline de soie made with a simulated bolero composed of alternate insertions of lace and strips of tucked mousseline arranged in vertical lines, the lace being dyed to match the mousseline to a veritable semitone. Round the foot of the gown occur two or three more tucks, as well as two lines of pink lace, while a hem of satin in the same tones provides a finish. Another pretty scheme for the jeune fille consists of showy white mousseline with a high waist and a fichu of the same material as that of the gown.

RED SHOES FOR DOGGIES.

One of the newest "dog" fads with regard to the pampered pet of the Parisienne is to carry a square, flat reticule bag of dark leather, which looks as though it might contain all manner of odds and ends, but is in reality a pocket in which she stows away her Griffon, pomeranian, or toy terrier. From the opening at the side a tiny head peeps out inquisitively, while the inside is warmly lined and as comfortable as modern invention can make it. Red indiarubber is the favourite material for dogs' chaussures during the winter weather, and in a shop here, where a speciality is made of canine footgear, innumerable pairs of red shoes of graduated sizes, from the smallest to the largest, are proudly displayed and eagerly brought up.

GERMAN VIEW OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed yesterday:—

By a happy coincidence the day on which Anglo-German co-operation in South Africa is announced is marked by the publication of a book by a distinguished German Officer, Count Hans von Konigsmarck, a Major on the German General Staff, on British rule in India.

Count Konigsmarck, who has recently returned from a lengthy tour in India, dedicates his book to Lady Blood, the wife of Lieut-General Sir Bindon Blood, "In sincere admiration and reverence for the Englishwoman in India to whom England owes not the least of her position and power in that country." Count Konigsmarck has returned from the East an enthusiastic admirer of British methods in ruling this great Asiatic Empire.

Great Britain, he declares, rules "not by fire and sword, not by brute force, but solely by just and tolerant treatment of the native races by a beneficial policy." He observes that the native Indian soldiers venerate their British officers with a devotion bordering on fanaticism, a "proof, he says, that the British understand how to associate with the Indian population. The writer pays a warm tribute to the British officers engaged along the North-Western Frontier, many of whom he found combined qualities of soldiers, diplomatists, scholars, and born rulers of men in one person.

Discussing British policy towards the lawless tribes of the North-West Frontier, Count Konigsmarck records his impression that the British rulers of the country have discovered how to treat these unruly bandits by putting them on their honour, thus enlisting them in the service of civilisation. After another enthusiastic eulogy of British deeds in India the author remarks:—"Great nations are always modest. The Englishman never boasts." It is noteworthy that this eminent military expert passes an extremely favourable verdict on the Indian native troops. "They consist, physically and morally, of the best human material from which soldiers can be produced. Although the Sikhs, Goorkas, Pathans and Rajputs, are, perhaps, slightly inferior to the troops of Continental armies in tactical training, nevertheless their other military performances justify the fullest confidence being felt in their military efficiency. They would be able to take the field against European armies."

Count Konigsmarck bestows unstinted praise on British administration in India, declaring that British officials are characterised by iron self-control and absolute integrity. Their impartial justice and unselfish moral sentiment are exemplary. "The British official, who is practically just free and easy in his association with the natives and is generally beloved, understands how to obtain the confidence of the conquered races and how to gain their support for the beneficent policy of enlightened governments. He is no bureaucrat enveloped in red tape. His colonising genius consists in his power of insight, in his capacity of adapting himself to local conditions and in his tolerance. The atmosphere of freedom and independence which is characteristic of the Mother Country is also found in India. "John Bull" is master of India, but he seldom commands, and still more seldom prohibits. Great Britain's moral influence has created the India of to-day and it holds the Indian Empire together. England waters the Indian deserts, assists the inhabitants in leading a peaceful existence, bestows the blessings of civilisation on the natives, and honours public services without distinction of race or colour."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Stores, etc., all 12.

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Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

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Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

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WINCARNIS

THE VICEREGAL WEDDING.

Oudh Taluqdars' Presents.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 22.

The wedding presents of the Taluqdars of Oudh to Lord and Lady Fitzmaurice consist of a silver mirror frame having on the upper side Lord Fitzmaurice's armorial bearings and on the lower the arms of the city of Lucknow and a silver bowl descriptive of shikar. The presents are not yet quite complete and they are Swadeshi, the work on them being executed by Lucknow workmen, who are noted for their excellence in this particular line. When Lady Lansdowne was in Lucknow, at the request of the Taluqdars she kindly selected the patterns of the gifts named. The Taluqdars of Oudh were represented at the wedding by the Hon'ble Raja Sir Mahomed Ali Mahomed Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Mehmedabad.

List of Guests.

The following is the list of ladies and gentlemen attended the wedding of Lady Violet Elliot on Wednesday :—

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson, Lady Adamson and Miss Leslie Adamson, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. Anderson, Mr. W. Anderson, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. James Andrew, the Hon'ble Mr. A. A. Apear, Mr E C Apostolides, Sir Allan Arthur, Mr and Mrs A C Atkinson, Lady Baker, Mr and Mrs G Clinton Baker, Dr. Charles Banks, Mr A S Barrow, Major W H F Basevi, Captain W F Basset, Mr Henry Bateson, Miss Baumler, Colonel F C Beatson, Mr and Mrs. H C Smith Begg, and Miss Smith Begg. Miss Baron Below, Mr T D Barrington, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Binning, Col W R Birdwood, Mr and Mrs Archy Birkmyre, Captain G C S Black, Mr and Mrs Fraser Blair, Mr and Mrs J R Blair, Surgeon-General Sir Gerald Bomford, Mr A Bonnaud, Mr W J Bradshaw, Mr E H Bray, Mr and Mrs E J Breakwell, the Hon'ble Mr Justice C M W Brett, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs E H Brown, Herr and Mrs E Buchner, Mr and Mrs E J Buck, Mr and Mrs J H Bullen, the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja and the Maharani Adhiranee of Burdwan, Mr and Mrs E. Frank Bushby, Mr and Mrs M S D Butler (Kotah), Mr and Mrs S H Butler, Mr A L Butler, Mr P R Cadell, Mr M J Calvocoressi, Major K M Cameron, Mr and Mrs R W Carlyle, the Hon'ble Mr Justice and Mrs H W C Carnduff, Mr and Mrs A Caspersz, the Hon'ble Mr Justice, Mrs and the Misses Caspersz, Captain and Mrs W Chandler, Mr A H D Chapman, (1st Royal Dragoons), the Hon'ble Mr and Mrs E P Chapman, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Chard, the Hon'ble Mr Justice and Mrs C W Chitty, Mr and Mrs A M Clark, Mr H Claughton, Mr, Mrs and Miss Cockell, Miss Cohen, Mr E M D Cohen, Mr R M Cohen, Major W M Coldstream, the Hon'ble Mr, Mrs and Miss Collin, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Maharaj Kumar and the Maharaj Kumari Protiva of Cooch Behar, Their Highness, the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch Behar, the Most Revd Dr R S, Mrs and Miss Copleston, Mr and Mrs Corfield, Mr G P L Cosens, (1st Royal Dragoons), Mr E Cotes, Mr and Mrs W D and Miss Rivington Cowan, Brigadier-General J S Cowans, Mr and Mrs W F Coward, Colonel H V Cox, the Hon'ble Mr Justice H R H Coxe, Mr and Mrs W R Craik, Major E and Lady Violet Crawley (Sialkot), Mr and Mrs S T Creet, Sir William, Lady and Miss Cruickshank, Mr and Mrs W E Crum, Mr J E and Mrs Cubitt, The Hon'ble Mr J G Cumming, Mr, Mrs and Miss Currie, Miss Dallas, Mr and Mrs C J Danby, Mrs E Davies, Major-General and Mrs T W Dawding, Mr W K Dawding, Mr G B Deakin, Mr J G Dean, Colonel H DeB de Lisle, (1st Royal Dragoons) and Mrs, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs A R Denne, Capt and Mrs Deverell, Captain and Mrs J K Dick-Cunyngham, Mrs W Donald, Major and Mrs W and Miss Zorab Donan, The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs W W Drew, Mr, Mrs and Miss W A Bainbridge Dring, Brigadier-General F H R Drummond, The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs F W Duke, Mr F G and the Misses Dumayne, Mr and Mrs E Dyer, Captain and Mrs W R Edwards, Mr E Edwards, Mr and Mrs H C Eggar, Mr and Mrs E Elliot, Mr E H Elles, Lieut-General Sir E Locke Elliot, Mr W J and Mrs Ellis, Mr E C Emerson, Mr, Mrs and Miss Farrell, Mr G B H Fell, Mr and Mrs W Ferris, Mr S Finney, Colonel H G Fitton, The Hon'ble Mr Justice E E Fletcher, Miss N Forbes, Mr and Mrs H T S Forrest, Dr Mrs and Miss Forsyth, the Revd Alexander Francis, (Madras), Mr Lovat Fraser, Dr F Freyesleben, Mr and Mrs J C Galstaun, Mr and Mrs R A Gamble, (Agra), Captain and Mrs A T Gate, Mr and Mrs C A Gianacopulo, Mr and Mrs Andrew Gibbs, The Ven'ble Archdeacon and Miss Gillmore, The Revd. J Godber, Mr and Mrs Donald Graham, Mr C W N Graham, Captain W D Grant, (1st Royal Dragoons), Mr G D Gray, Mr and Mrs W O Grazebrook, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs C R M Green, Mr and Mrs W G Gregory, Mr R H A Gresson, Mr and Mrs W T Grice, Mr M M S Gubbay, Mr and Mrs J D Guise, Mr W M Hailey, Mr and Mrs H B Hall, Mr and Mrs P Newman Hall, Mr and Mrs Halliday, Captain The Hon'ble A Hamilton-Russell, (1st Royal Dragoons), Sir Daniel and Lady Hamilton, Mr and Mrs W G A Hanrahan, The Hon'ble Mr Justice R Harington, and The Hon'ble Mrs Harington, Colonel A P D and Mrs Harris, Lieutenant-Colonel, Mrs and Miss Harris, Mr J S Harris, Major, Mrs and Miss Harrison, Mr and Mrs F H Harrison, Mr J Harvey, The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs W L Harvey, Major-General and Mrs H M P Hawkes, Mr and Mrs E G Hawkes, Mr and Mrs A R A Heath, Mr H. Hensman, Miss Hewett, Mr and Mrs R S Highet, Mr Mrs and Miss, and Miss Jamieson Hill, Mr C R Hills, Mr and Mrs A Hinds, Mr and Mrs T J Hoffman, Captain H N Holden, Captain and Mrs. W H Holdsworth Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. A C S Holms, The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. J M Holms, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Holmwood, Mr. C F Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. A Hope, Mr. R Houstoun, (1st Royal Dragoons). Mr. and Mrs. G Huddleston, Mr. and Miss Hyde, Mr. J Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. N M Mitchell Innes, Mr. T S Irwin (1st Royal Dragooms). Mr. and Mrs. C W Ives, Mr. Mrs. and L M Jacob, Mr. A R Jelf, Mr. and Mrs. C Jenkins, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J G. Jordan, Captain and Mrs V A S Keighley, Mr J C and Miss Ker, Mr and Mrs J H Kerr, Mr and Mrs F D Kiernander, Mr and Mrs W Kiernander, Mr and Mrs C C Kilburn, Colonel G M Kirkpatrick, Mr and Mrs Phil Knight, Captain H McL Lambert, (1st Royal Dragoons), Mr and Mrs C F Larmour, The Hon'ble Mr F A Larmour, Mr and Mrs P Balmer Lawrie, Mr and Mrs P B le Pastourel, Captain and Mrs S G Loch, Colonel and Mrs F B Longe, The Ven'ble Canon and Mrs W A G Luckman, Lieutenant-Colonel Mrs and The Misses Lukis, Mr W J M MacCaw, Mr and Mrs J S Macdonald, Mr and Mrs A S Mackertich, Mr W Mackinnon, The Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, Mr and Mrs N A Macleod, The Hon'ble Mr and Mrs N C and Miss Morris MacLeod, Colonel E W S E Macnaghy, Mr and Mrs A G H Macpherson, Mr and Mrs D J Macpherson, Mr and Mrs D W Macpherson, Mr Mrs and Miss Macpherson, The Hon'ble Mr Mrs and Miss Macpherson, Colonel R Macrae, Mr and Mrs S L Maddox, Mr and Mrs W C Madge, Mr and Mrs A M Mair, Mr R A Mant, Lieutenant-Colonel B W Marlow, Mr and Mrs Ernest Martin, Mr W Maxwell, Mrs McAlmont, Mr Norman McLeod, Captain H D McNeile, (1st Royal Dragoons) Mrs C J and The Misses Meade, Mr J W Meares, Mr E E Mengens, The Hon'ble Mr W R H Merk, Mr J S Meston, Mr E Meyer, Mr J A and Mrs Michael, Mr W H Michael, Mr and Mrs A B Miller, Mr and Mrs J R Miller, The Hon'ble Mr J O Miller, Captain and Mrs A B Minchin, Mr A S Mitchell, Major and Mrs F J Moberly, Mr D L Monro, Mr A M Monteath, Mr and Mrs R L Morgan, Mr and Mrs J R Muir, Mr M Muir, Brigadier-General H Mullaly, Mr and Mrs Dudley B Myers, Mr and Mrs H F Mytton, Mr and Mrs T S Nahapiet, Mr and Mrs A M Nair, Mr E Stanley Oakes, Major W F O'Conner, Mr and Mrs O'Donoghue, Mr L W and Miss Ogilvy, The Hon'ble Mr C E A W Oldham, Mr and Mrs J W and Miss Kent Orr, Mr and Mrs W W Oswald, Mr and Mrs F Palmer, Mr C D and Mrs Panioty, Mr and Mrs G B Paris, Miss Paterson, Mr and Mrs C F Macpherson Payne, Miss and Mr H G Pearce, Captain D C Percy, Smith Mr and Mrs W F Perree, Commander E W and Miss Petley, Mr and Mrs T J Phelps, Mr and Mrs W H Phelphs, Lieut-Colonel and Mrs H W Pilgrim, Chevalier A Pittaluga, Sir Pitrick and Lady Playfair, Colonel Mrs and Miss Porter, Mr and Mrs T R Pratt, Lieut-Colonel, Mrs and Miss Pressey, Mr J M G and Miss Prophit, Mr and Mrs L P and Miss Chaplin Pugh, Mr T C Pulman, Mr Rawson, The Hon'ble Sir Erle and Lady Richards, The Hon'ble Mr Justice T W Richardson, Sir Herbert Risley, Mr and Mrs B Robertson, Mr and Mrs J Robertson, Mr and Mrs W Robson, Mr F Roe, Dr and Mrs E Denison Ross, Mr and Mrs G F Ross, Mr and Mrs C L S Russell, The Hon'ble Mr Justice and Mrs A E Ryves, Captain H H Sandbach, (1st Royal Dragoons), Mr and Mrs H J Sanders, Mr J O'B Saunders, Major-General R I Scallon, Mr. and Mrs. G P Schelton, Mrs. H C Scalter, Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, The Hon'ble Major-General C H Scott, Mr. F G Sharp, Mr. R Sheepshanks, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Shorrock, Mr. and Mrs. J C Sherrock, Mr. F L B Siddons, The Hon'ble Mr. F A Slacke, Mr. and Mrs Lockhart Smith, Mr. and Mrs. O S Smith, Mr. William Smith, Mrs. Smyth, Miss Cornelia Sorabji, Mr. and Mrs. H W Sparkes, Mr. W T Spink, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. G Staunton, Mr. W. R. Steel, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. H L Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. C J. Stevenson-Moore and Miss Stevin, Mr F H Stewart, Mrs Stewart, Mr and Mrs T Stewart, Mr and Mrs H A Stokes, Mr and Mrs J B Strain, Captain and Mrs A G Stuart, Sir Harold Stuart, Mr and Mrs D Sunder, Mr A W J Talbot, Mr and Mrs J and Miss Smith Taylor, Major C F Templer, The Hon'ble Mr A S Thomson, Mr and Mrs W A Thomson, Major and Mrs H F Thullier, Mrs C V F Townsend, Mr S and Miss Tremearne, Mr and Mrs Marcus Trevor, Mr and Mrs A Newell Tuck, Mrs Tuke, Miss Dorothy Turner, Mr and Mrs A W J Turner, Major and Mrs R H Vaughan, Sir James and Lady Walker, (Lahore). Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. W H Walmsley, Colonel and Mrs E Wardropper, Mr and Mrs N H Warren, Mr and Mrs J D West, Mr and Mrs H F Wheeler, Dr and Mrs R Whitelaw, Mr and Mrs C T Wibley, Mr, Mrs and Miss Wigley, and Miss Marian Jay, Captain R C B Williams, Mr and Mrs R L W, and Miss Cuchny Williamson, Mr and Mrs T Wilson, The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Major C J Windham (Lahore), Mr and Mrs C H Windle, Mrs Windsor, Mr and Mrs W H Wood Mr and Mrs J B Wood, Mr and Mrs E J Wright, Captain G G E Wylly, Mr J P Wymess, Sir T R Wynne.

SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 20th January :—Slight rain during week in parts of Sind. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by insects in parts of Bijapur, by disease in parts of Poona and by frost in parts of Larkana, Kaira, Baroda and Mahi Kantha, and suffering from want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar. Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Dharwar. Cotton and oil-seeds slightly damaged by frost in parts of Hyderabad and Baroda. Crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops completed in East Khandesh, almost over in Nasik, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, in progress in parts of Gujarat, Kanara, West Khandesh, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur and commenced in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Threshing continues in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, Konkan, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Palanpur. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Kaira, Broach, East and West Khandesh and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing almost over in Hyderabad and Nasik and continues in parts of Karachi and Kanara. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in parts of Kolhapur and Karnatak. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts of West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is sufficient except in parts of Deccan and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of West Khandesh, Nasik, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Panch Mahals and Dharwar, slightly fallen in Surat and stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind is 27 to 42 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 60 per cent., in Konkan 14 to 30 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 46 per cent., and in Karnatak 32 to 85 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. One test work is started in Bijapur. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition.

NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Official Postings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Captain E. E. Hepper, I. M. S., is gazetted Plague Medical Officer, N. W. Frontier Province.

Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C. S., is posted temporarily for duty in the Finance Department, Government of India.

Captain A. J. H. to the Grey is posted as British Resident at Turbat-i-Haidari.

Captain R. Garratt is gazetted to be Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Captain D. G. Wilson is posted as Assistant Commissioner of the Thal Sub-division.

THE Maharajahs of Kashmir and Benares are amongst those attending the Magh Mela at Allahabad.

MR. HARVEY, Member of the Viceroy's Council, and Sir T. Wynne, President, Railway Board, arrive in Bombay in the first week next month, on a twelve days' visit.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire...	R H H Hopkins & Maj Muter, R E	12 40	8 26	7 13
Turquoise..	J W Stokes and W Darling ...	19 36	10 24	7 58
Melody ...	J B K Macbeth..	17 9	13 13	15 16
Eileen IV.	R W Fisher ...	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. 1+42=10·7 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin.....	6 36	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	9 4	Officers, Royal Scots.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Manikin	8 15	Officers, R. A.
Peewit.....	11 33	Duncan Fraser.
Lawrence	9 54	Lieut Hutchinson R I M

Course No. 14+42=9·9 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

SHIPS BOATS RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

36' Pinnace I....	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth.
36' Pinnace II...	Scr	do
34' Cutter	7 21	do
30' Cutter I.....	20 59	do

Course No. 16 = 6·3 miles.—Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	2 28	Capt. H. Glosdr.
Coralie	6 10	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	1 51	Officers, R. E.
Clutha	5 33	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. H. A. L. Hepper, R. E.
Curlew	4 19	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	6 10	J. E. Needham.
Jean	8 1	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 35 = 7·35 miles. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

Sixth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 23RD JANUARY 1909.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st Little Nursery Plate, 3-10 p.m.
2nd Race—The 2nd Little Nursery Plate, 3-40 p.m.
3rd Race—The Church Gate Plate, 4-10 p.m.
4th Race—The Sandown Plate, 4-40 p.m.
5th Race—The 1st Nursery Plate, 5-10 p.m.
6th Race—The 2nd Nursery Plate, 5-40 p.m.
7th Race—The Charni Road Plate, 6-10 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train Leaves

Colaba	...	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate	...	2-32 p.m.
Grant Road	...	2-41 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalurmi	...	2-45 p.m.

Standard Time.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 22.

THE ABKARI COMMITTEE.

Home Trade vs. Foreign Competition.

THE Hon. Mr. A. C. Logan presides over a Committee appointed by Government in connection with the liquor traffic in Bombay. The Committee consists of the Hon. Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate; Dr. Samuel A. Powell, Police Surgeon, and Dr. Kavasji E Dadachanji.

Among other things the following were the principal points to be considered by the Committee :—(1) The extent to which crude potato and similar spirit, or liquors manufactured from such spirit are imported into Bombay, and their ports of origin ; (2) the destination of these imports ; (3) their treatment by importers, and the various derivatives which are sold as spirits or wines ; (4) their descriptions, when sold in foreign liquor shops ; (5) the present consumption of foreign liquor ; whether it tends to increase, and what classes consume it ; (6) whether any restrictions on the sale of foreign liquor beyond those now in force are desirable; (7) whether a correct description should be required as a condition of rectail vend ; and (8) whether the liquors described under (1) are more harmful to Indians than country spirits manufactured under supervision.

Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, in course of his evidence, said that merchants in Bombay imported spirits, partly in bulk (hogshead) and partly in bottles. In this, they diluted the spirit which came in bulk in Bombay, and then bottled and labelled it. He was of opinion that the consumption of foreign spirit was increasing in Bombay. He thought it imperative that the number of licenses should be reduced by a careful selection of localities. He advocated the idea of restricting the importation of cheap liquor by raising its strength to 15 under proof, instead of raising the import duties. The raising of the import duties would induce shopkeepers to supply inferior liquor at a high price.

In answer to a query from Dr. Dadachanji the witness said that he thought that the limit of 15 under-proof would put a stop to competition in the country liquor.

Mr. H. J. Kees, Inspector in the Excise Department, who was not examined, said that the Government had no control over the godowns where foreign spirit was diluted and bottled. He could not tell them whether the methylated spirit was converted into drink. It was true certain class of natives considered it more respectful to drink brandy and whisky than partaking of the country liquor. He was in favour of the same restriction as suggested by Mr. Smith on the importation of foreign liquor. He did not think it was possible to bring the license fees on retail foreign liquor shops near the scale of the country liquor licences. He feared that abolishing the retail shops would greatly inconvenience the public.

Mr. P. Paterson, of Messrs. Patterson and Co., who was next examined, said that he knew essences were also used to flavor the stuff ; this made the stuff popular. The total during the last year was 35,000 gallons. It might be estimated that the stuff contained about 35 per cent. of water. German liquor was generally of good quality, but water was mixed after it was imported. He could say from his 15 years' experience as a liquor merchant that the consumers did not care to know the manufacturer of the stuff nor did he think that it was necessary to explain the process to them. He did not think duty on rectified spirit should be increased. Refreshment-room keepers must necessarily hold a license, because of late beer had been greatly in demand. The present license fee was considered a big one.

In answer to Rai Bahadur Setalvad witness said that if liquor was manufactured in India under Government Supervision the production would be much superior to the foreign stuff of low quality.

Mr. W. S. Millard, of Messrs. Phipson and Co., was next examined. He was in favour of prohibiting the import of patent stuff.

To Mr. Setalvad the witness said that he thought it would be distrable to have the name of the manufacturer, the country and the process of manufacture on the label.

Mr. Davis of Messrs. Cutler-Palmer and Co., suggested that the duty should be increased on the low stuff and it should be decreased on the liquor of superior quality. The liquor, if manufactured in India, under Government supervision would be better in quality than the foreign cheap stuff in the market.

The Committee will resume its sitting next Monday at 11 a.m. in the Customs Buildings.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUITS BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Appeals Dismissed with Costs.

THE Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting in the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday delivered judgments on an appeal in two summary suits brought by the Bank of Bombay against the firm of Rugnathji Tarachand. Mr. Justice Heaton had given decrees in both suits in favour of the Bank; and the firm of Rughnathji Tarachand had appealed from those decrees. Mr. Raikes with Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Rughnathji Tarachund, the appellant-defendants. Mr. Lowndes, with the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Bank, the respondent plaintiffs.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in his judgment, said the facts of this case, material for the purposes of this appeal, were undisputed and might be shortly stated. One Rughnath Tarachand started a firm in Bombay in that name for carrying on business in cloth. On his death in 1902, his son, Goverdhandas, continued the business. Goverdhandas, having died in March 1904, leaving his widow Parvati, two minor sons, Narotam and Keshavlal, and five daughters, the cloth business was carried on for some time by the munim of the firm under the orders of the widow Parvatibai. When Narotam came of age, he looked after the business. Narotam was a friend of one Hirabhai Ghellabhai, a pearl merchant, who had been in the habit of getting others to draw promissory notes in his favour for the purposes of his business and negotiating them. Towards the end of 1907, the friends who had so accommodated him, having refused to give notes in that way any further, Hirabhai persuaded Narotam to sign the promissory notes now in dispute and two more in the name of his ancestral firm Rughnath Tarachund. Narotam signed these notes without the knowledge of his mother and of his munim and without any advantage to his own firm. The notes were endorsed by Hirabhai to the Bank of Bombay, who thereupon advanced monies to the former. The notes having been dishonoured, the suit was brought by the Bank to recover the monies of the two notes from the firm of Rughnath Tarachand. The first point made before their Lordships in support of this appeal from Mr. Justice Heaton's decree was of a purely technical character. It was urged that the suit was wrongly brought against the firm Rughnath Tarachund, and that having regard to the rules of this Court, it should have been filed against the individuals constituting the firm. Section 578 of the old Code of Civil Procedure, replaced by Section 90 of the new Code, was a sufficient answer to the objection. It provides that no decree shall be reversed or modified in appeal for error or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case or the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree. The second point urged was conceded by Mr. Lowndes, counsel for the respondents. Mr. Justice Heaton had given a decree against the firm Rughnath Tarachand, and the result of that was a personal decree against the minor Keshavlal, who is a partner in the firm, entitling the Bank to attach and sell, in satisfaction of the decree, any property of the minor apart from his share in the firm. Mr. Lowndes agreed that the decree went further than the law warranted in that respect and must be modified accordingly. The really important question argued in this appeal was as to the liability of the minor in respect of his share in the firm. It was conceded by the learned counsel for the respondents that the notes in dispute were given by Narotam in fraud of his firm ; that the Bank were indorsees for value in good faith. That they took them honestly without any knowledge of the fraud was also found by Mr. Justice Heaton, and that finding was not impugned in appeal. At the same time it was clear that the Bank made no enquiry so as to ascertain that the firm consisted of the members of a joint Hindu family, that one of them was a minor, and that the notes in dispute were given by the managing member merely for the accommodation of an outsider. Applying the principles of Hindu law to the facts of the case, it was urged that the Bank were not entitled to a decree even against the share of the minor Keshavlal in the family firm, since the promissory notes in question were given by the other partner, Narotam, in fraud of the firm, and the Bank made no enquiry as to the necessity for or purpose of the notes before becoming indorsees for value thereof. Here his Lordship cited the law bearing on the point at some length, especially the Hindu law. For these and other reasons, to which his Lordship referred in detail, he was of opinion that the conclusion of law arrived at by Mr. Justice Heaton was correct. His decree, however, went further than the law warranted and must be modified by striking out the words "against the firm of Rughnathji Tarachund" and substituting for them the words "against the share of the minor defendant Keshavlal in the firm of Rughnathji Tarachand." In other respects the decree must be confirmed. As to costs, his Lordship said the variation made by their Lordships in the decree appeared substantial but in name. It was admitted by Mr Raikes that the minor had no property of his own. The respondents understood the decree to apply personally to the minor only when the appeal was opened, and their counsel at once conceded the point. The agreement in appeal was confined to the minor's share in the firm, and on that point the appeal failed. The decree must, therefore, be confirmed with costs.

MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, who delivered a separate concurring judgment, said this appeal raised a question of the liability of the appellants in respect of two promissory notes executed by one Narotam Gordhan in favour of one Hirabhai Ghallabhai, who indorsed them over to the Bank of Bombay and received the money for them from the Bank. The facts necessary for the decision of the appeal were either admitted or were found and not contested. (States them at some length.) The only material question for decision was whether the minor's share in the firm was liable. It was admitted by Mr. Raikes that Narotam was liable, and it was admitted by Mr. Lowndes that the decree under appeal could not be sustained in so far as, being a decree against the firm, it would be enforceable against the minor personally. The principal question was whether the minor's share in the firm was liable on the obligation undertaken by Narotam in the name of the firm. It was their Lordships' business to ascertain and declare what the law is ; they had no concern whatever with what it ought to be in reference to one standard or another. His Lordship referred to and commented upon the law cited at the Bar. His Lordship was of opinion that if the decree was to be affirmed, it must be affirmed by reference simply to the accepted principles of law, as the law has hitherto been understood in this part of India. Though Keshavlal was a minor, and as such not competent to contract, yet his Lordship thought for reasons given, that the liability of his share was a question to be determined by the law of partnership, and it was in the Contract Act that that law was contained. On the grounds mentioned, his Lordship agreed with the learned Judge below that the minor's share was liable to the Bank. It was urged that this was a harsh conclusion, but considerations of that nature did not seem to his Lordship appropriate in such a case as this, where unfortunately one innocent party or another must suffer for the misconduct of a third. His Lordship agreed that the decree should be affirmed subject to the slight variation not contested, and that this appeal should be dismissed with costs.

LIGHT-AND-AIR SUIT.

Alleged Charges Against a Judge.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of, in Second Appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant Baldevdas Valavdas of Ahmedabad sued Bholanath Bapalal original defendant and respondent, to obtain permanent injunctions against the latter asking him not to raise certain portions of his house. Mr. Inverarity with Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. Raikes with Mr. M. M. Mehtha.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that of the three houses belonging to him in Sankdi Sheri in Ahmedabad, one faces the east, while the other two face the north ; that to the north of his house there is a house belonging to the defendant facing towards the east ; that the defendant has begun to re-build this house and has made all preparations for the same ; that the defendant intends to raise higher the front part of his house and to place new jalias in the wall, and that by raising this portion of the house, the light and air passing into the plaintiff's house would be blocked up and some of the rooms of the plaintiff's house would be quite uninhabitable. The defendant contended that plaintiff's suit was false and that he did not admit any of the allegations made by the plaintiff. He further contended that plaintiff's allegations that the light and air would be diminished, that he would have to suffer inconvenience and that the value of the house would be reduced, were not true. The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordidate Judge of Ahmedabad, who partially granted the claim of the plaintiff. In appeal, the First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed the plaintiff's suit. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships observed that it has been argued that the Judge has mis-stated the effect of certain evidence and that this must have influenced him in his appreciation of the rest of the evidence, and also that he has not discussed the question whether there is any deterioration of value proved. Their Lordships said : "We are not satisfied that the Judge has really mis-stated any of the evidence and has mis-appreciated any of the facts deposed to before him." As regards the contention that the Judge has not discussed the question as to whether there was any deterioration of value, their Lordships said it was clear from his judgment that he has discussed that question. Then as to the contention that there should have been a decree for damages, although the claim for an injunction was disallowed, their Lordships remarked that it was clear that no damages were proved and therefore the Judge was justified in dismissing the suit. Their Lordships therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

"POWER BEHIND SERVIA."

Austrian Allegations against England.

Vienna, January 8.

Commenting on the apology of M. Milovanovitch the Servian Foreign Minister, the "Neue Freie Presse," states that Austria will not be influenced by the speech in question, but awaits the actions, not the words, of the Servian Government.

The "Zeit" asks why the apology was delayed for two days, and says that the reason is not difficult to guess. The disquiet of the whole world on account of the provocative fire of a Minister of a small State was only due to the suspicion that a great Power was behind Servia. M. Milovanovitch says the "Zeit," took advantage of the two days to ask whether in the extreme case Servia could count on the great Power's support. The result was plainly demonstrated by the unreserved apology.

SERVIAN MINISTER'S REGRET.

Berlin, Jan. 8.

A Vienna telegram to the "Berliner Tageblatt" states that the Servian Government is in full retreat regarding its conflict with Austria-Hungary on the subject of M. Milovanovitch's speech in the Sobranje.

The Servian Foreign Minister, according to this report, has explained to Count Forgsch, the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade, that his speech contained no aggressive tendency towards Austria-Hungary.

He expressed regret if his statement regarding Bosnia had been viewed as hostile in Austria, and condemned the criticisms that had been in the Skupshtina on the internal affairs of the Dual Monarchy.

FRENCH OPINION.

In France no importance is attached to the anti-English campaign in Austria, and the French newspapers contain no allusion to it.

The opinion in diplomatic circles in Paris is that Great Britain, throughout the agitation created by Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has consistently limited herself to protesting against the violation of the Berlin Treaty and associated her action with that of France and Russia. It is recognized that England has had but one desire—to avoid bloodshed and bring about a peaceful solution of the questions actually pending between Austria and Turkey.

CANADA AND AMERICA.

No Anxiety in Ottawa for Mutual Free Trade.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.

Although Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues will not discuss for publication the advocacy by the New York Chamber of Commerce of reciprocal trade relations between the United States and Canada, it may be broadly stated that the Ministry, as well as business men throughout the Dominion, do not at the present moment regard tariff reciprocity with the United States as a 'live' question. Should the United States in the near future rearrange its tariff on the minimum and maximum basis, fixing the maximum tariff against Canada, the question of reciprocity would doubtless become more acute.

When the last reciprocity negotiations were on foot ten years ago Canada withdrew because of the disinclination of Americans to discuss the matter fairly. They wanted large concessions for which they were willing to offer little in return. In the light of this experience the Government will decline to enter into new negotiations without a definite assurance that Americans are prepared to discuss the matter on a fair basis.

If the Americans are prepared to give a free entry to Canadian lumber and fish the Government no doubt would be willing to grant concessions in return but its present attitude is : We have worked out our fiscal salvation in the face of high American tariff. If Americans want easier trade relation the first move must come from Washington.

SACRIFICES FOR EMPIRE.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.

Sir James Whitney, the Premier of Ontario addressing a new political club here which has been named after him, said :—

"We are here under wonderful British institutions, which we enjoy, and for which the only return we make is to pay the salary of the Governor-General. If this continues we shall grow narrow and selfish. Every observer must see clearly that changes are at hand, and events move fast in these strenuous times.

"Do we wish to assist in the permanence and future continuity of the British Empire? Then we must sit down around the table with the other portions of the Empire and see what sacrifices are necessary. The longer we delay the worse it will become.'

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, R. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd January.

532. DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next, the 23rd instant, at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun and Battery Drill.

Dress, Khaki and Caps.

536. RANGE.

The 109th Infantry Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 24th inst.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.
Adjt., R. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd January.

689.—To-day Saturday, 23rd instant—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Uniform.

690.—Detail for the week ending 30th instant :—

Monday 25th instant.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

2. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 5-30 p. m.

Tuesday, 26th instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Skirmishing, Sections 76 to 88, 132-134, 15, Part III Infantry Training 1905.

Wednesday, 27th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

2. All Recruits of the current

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1909.

MR. CHURCHILL FOR UGANDA.

THE "favourite candidate" for the Governor-Generalship of India, the Right Honourable Winston Churchill, has republished, through Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, the story of his African journey, which originally appeared in the pages of one of the cheap magazines, the *Strand*, if we mistake not. Recently, a comparison has been instituted between Lord Curzon and Mr. Churchill and it may be their relative merits as authors of books of travel will be contrasted. But we do not propose to undertake the task. We prefer Lord Curzon's style, for he told us of people and places and relatively little of himself. His books—and the errors in them—will live. Mr. Churchill's will perish. "My African Journey," he calls this new addition to his list of productions. "My"! And people will not take the trouble to enquire after the author. The only hope of getting the volume into a second edition is to accept the author as Lord Minto's successor when the teaming millions will ask for it out of curiosity. In some senses it is a remarkable work. There is a capital "I" in almost every line of it, the mark of a modest man. And we may take it if ever Mr. Churchill becomes Viceroy he will say "I" instead of referring to himself euphemistically, as Lord Curzon did as "The Head of the Government." "'My African Journey,' by the Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P., author of 'The Story of the Malakhand Field Force,' 'The River War,' 'London to Ladysmith,' 'Ian Hamilton's March,' 'Savrola,' 'Life of Lord Randolph Churchill,' with sixty-one illustrations from photographs by the author and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Wilson, and three maps." That is the title-page; no "etc." after the list of his works, no autobiographical appendix, no recital of his public services or catalogue of the offices he holds and hopes to hold, no genealogical tree. The embodiment of modesty. Below his illustrations there are none of the new-fangled tags of poetry. Where we might have expected to find "Serene and resolute and still And calm and self-possessed (Longfellow)" we have instead "Mr. Churchill and the Rhinoceros at Simba"; where we could have had "A body strong to cope with stoutest champions of the bowl (Wordsworth)," we find "Breakdown on the way to Thika camp," with Mr. Churchill well in front, gazing at the camera, while a score or so of his following engages in a tug-of-war with a disabled motor-car. "The silent, serious, solid boy (Somerville)" might have been quoted below yet another typical photograph of the author. But no. It is "Mr. Churchill's and Burchill's white rhinoceros," and the same with all the liberal supply of photographs of Mr. Churchill in a variety of striking attitudes.

Mr. Churchill in his preface observes that in so far as the collection of information is concerned, the advantages of travel may often be overstated. So much has been written, so many facts are upon record about every country, even the most remote, that a judicious and persevering study of existing materials would no doubt enable a reader to fill himself with knowledge almost to repletion without leaving his chair. But for the formation of opinion, for the stirring and enlivenment of thought and for the discernment of colour and proportion, the gifts of travel, are priceless. It was with the design and in the hope of securing such prizes that he undertook the pilgrimage of which his pages give account. He cannot tell whether he has succeeded in winning them and still less whether, if won, they are transferable. "I, therefore, view these pages with a modest eye. They were written mainly on long, hot Uganda afternoons, after the day's work was done." Which is a pity. He should have devoted the long hot afternoons to slumber and have written his pages in long cool English mornings, under conditions more conducive to sober writing. Then probably we should have had less of the first personal pronoun. Still as they stand they present a continuous narrative of the lighter side of what was to him a very delightful and inspiring journey, and he hopes that they will vivify and fortify the interest of the British people in the wonderful estates they have recently acquired in the north-eastern quarter of Africa—and an interest in Mr. Winston Churchill. If the reader succeeds in getting through the first chapter it is probable he will read the book through—if not, he will look at the pictures and glance through the pages. "The aspect of Mombasa as she rises from the sea and clothes herself with form and colour at the swift approach of the ship is alluring and even delicious. But to appreciate all the charms the traveller should come from the north"—even if he be an Australian or a South Sea islander. "He should see the hot stones of Malta, baking and glistening on a steel blue Mediterranean. He should visit the soil, where the Messaoria Plain is one broad wilderness of dust, where every tree—be it only a thorn bush—is an heirloom and every drop of water is a jewel. He should walk for two hours at mid-day in the streets of Port Said and thread the long red furrow of the Suez Canal and swelter through the trough of the Red Sea, pass a day among the cinders of Aden and a week among the scorched rocks and stones of Northern Somaliland and then after few days of open sea, his eye and mind will be prepared to salute with feelings of grateful delight these shores of vivid and exuberant green." So he would if he sailed direct, taking a ticket for the shortest route through Cook's. But Mr. Churchill prefers circuitous routes and preliminary training, as may be gathered from his peculiar way of saying Mombasa is a pretty place with plenty of foliage and flowers.

The reader must be patient if he wishes to profit by a perusal of the book. Then in the very last chapter he will find the author observe:—"My journey is at an end, the tale is told and the reader who has followed so faithfully and so far has a right to ask what message I bring back. It can be stated in three words—Concentrate upon Uganda." Yes. Then why not have said it without writing two hundred and twenty-five pages? We are glad however that the message is so brief and may be so easily remembered, and when Mr. Churchill applies for the vacancy at Simla may there be a Secretary of State with sufficient sense of humour to reply in those three pregnant words—"Concentrate upon Uganda." There is no region, excluding only Egypt, which offers prospects to compare in hopefulness with those of the Protectorate of Uganda. The East African Protectorate possesses not only enormous coastlands of great value, but noble plateaux where the air is cool as an English spring. But the promise of Uganda is greater. "What is least worth having," writes Mr. Churchill, "is most difficult to hold; what is most worth having is easiest." Nowhere else in Africa will a little money go so far. Nowhere else will the results be more brilliant, more substantial or more rapidly realised. It wants developing by disinterested officers for the general good of the people and by the empire of which it forms a part. Mr. Churchill has now his opportunity. In his own interests and in the interests of India we would urge him to try it. "Concentrate upon Uganda." We offer him the advice he offers us.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPHY.

THE recent blizzard in England served to prove how valuable has been the work done by the Post Office in laying underground cables to do away with the danger which always threatens the telegraph system during the winter. The great objection to an underground system in the past was divided into two heads, namely that guttapercha which was then considered to be the only possible insulator was both expensive and retarded the working of the wires. In the last ten years, however, science has come to the rescue by demonstrating that cables can be insulated much more effectively and much more economically with paper. It was the discovery that dry paper as an insulator went a long way towards overcoming the financial difficulty of cost and the electrical difficulty of high static capacity, that really enabled the Post Office to bring underground cables within the range of practical administration. As soon, therefore, as this type of cable became available for use, the Post Office took the initial step in the construction of an underground line from London to Birmingham, a distance of 117 miles. This line was commenced as long ago as 1897, and was completed two years later: and so satisfactory were the results which it yielded after exhaustive experiments, that it was subsequently resolved to carry the underground cable by successive stages as far northwards as Glasgow. But the cost, reduced though it was by the new methods of insulation, was still enormous. The cost of laying the London-Birmingham line was £165,000 and the contemplated extension northward was estimated to cost another sum of £700,000. As a matter of fact many more extensions have been made than were looked forward to when the Postmaster-General made those estimates, and to-day considerably over a million has been spent. The story of how the work has been done is an extremely interesting story of cautious doggedness. First the line was extended northward from Birmingham to Stafford; then, as may be seen from successive annual reports of the Postmaster-General, it was continued to Warrington, where it joined existing underground lines between Manchester, Liverpool and Chester. The next move was to place the wires underground in the exposed portion of the telegraph system lying between Preston and Penrith, as a preliminary to carrying the cable right through to Carlisle. With its Glasgow objective still in view, the cable was subsequently carried across Beattock Summit and so, by stages, Glasgow was finally linked up telegraphically with the Metropolis of the Empire.

The cable having been meantime extended from Manchester to Leeds, the benefits of the underground system were in due course carried westwards, from London to Bath and Bristol. During the past year steady progress has been made with the line between Edinburgh and Glasgow. That to the West of England will, it is hoped, reach Penzance next year, with a spur to Plymouth, as well as to Weston-super-Mare. Underground works from Birmingham (southwards) and from Bristol (northwards) are being put in hand, with a view to a line between these two cities, and progress is also being made with the underground line which is to connect Newcastle-on-Tyne with Leeds. It will probably surprise many to learn that these cables are laid often as much as six feet below the surface of the ground. The size of the cables is about two and three-quarters to three and a half inches in thickness containing about one hundred and sixty separate wires. For long distance, the wires are "taped" with copper wire wound round and then entered in a sheath which is drawn through an iron pipe which at its widest throughout the system does not exceed a diameter of four inches. How valuable is the underground system may be gathered from a paragraph in the report of the Post-master-General for 1902. "During the past winter," he said, "the telegraph wires again suffered severely from snowstorms. A particularly destructive storm occurred in December last (1901), which practically cut off direct communication between London and places north of Birmingham for four days. During a storm, accompanied by heavy gales, the wires become thickly encrusted with ice, and thus unable to withstand the pressure of the wind. Wires and posts gave way in all directions, and although prompt and sufficient measures were taken by the engineering officers of the department and of the railway companies, some time elapsed before communication was restored. The cost of making good the damage to the lines maintained by the Post Office amounted to nearly £30,000." In view of storms of this kind the extra expense of laying the cables underground should speedily be recouped.

A PORTENT OF THE FUTURE.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is such an astute politician and fighter of elections, that the announcement made at Birmingham that he intends to contest the seat at the next election, may be taken as having a very real significance. It is undoubtedly a rally cry to Tariff Reformers in particular and Unionists in general to sharpen their swords for the coming fight. That fight, we are told, will be over one of two questions, Tariff Reform or Socialism. We think a better prophecy would substitute the word "and" for "or," for it is impossible after all that is passed that the former should be allowed to drop out of politics, yet in one sense there may be an alternative. Soon after the present Parliament came into existence, it was said by those qualified to know, that at no distant date it would become necessary for the two old party enemies to stand side by side to fight Socialism. Naturally, the overture would come from the Liberal side because the Socialists, being drawn almost exclusively from Liberal ranks, would split the vote in favour of the Unionists. But the danger would be so great that a coalition in fact, if not in word, would speedily result. All the old petty squabbles over Education, Licensing, and the hundred and one things, which are hindered for party purposes, would at last receive rational treatment. Those who have read the biography of Lord Randolph Churchill know how intimate a part Mr. Chamberlain played in the revolution in politics which finally displaced Whigs and Tories and created the new parties of to-day, and it may well be that before Mr. Chamberlain quits the political arena he will have taken part, and this time the most prominent part, in another great change. How far a Unionist-Liberal as distinct from a Liberal-Unionist Parliament would succeed, is extremely difficult to forsee, but it may reasonably be presumed that no such coalition can take place unless the faction to be fought be of such magnitude as to sink personality for the benefit of the country. The Socialists, it is said, have good organisation and intend making a keen struggle, and should the election come within the next two months can count on an enormous swerving of the Labour vote to their side. A combination of Liberal and Unionist votes however would be unassailable. There is however little likelihood of the present Government resigning before the introduction of the Budget, which places an election three months hence, and since we are promised a Budget which will force the hands of the country on the subject of tariff reform that scurvy topic may cause a partisanship which will complicate the whole position. Tariff Reform has won so many victories at bye-elections that the Unionists may reasonably refuse to leave it out of the programme.

INDIAN BLUE-BOOKS.

THE methodical mind of the *Times* has been outraged by the inglorious attempts of the editors of Indian Blue-Books to place before the public in an intelligible form the contents of important State papers. The criticism is made with special reference to the Reform papers, the arrangement of which is severely reprobated as cumbrous, inconvenient and unpalatable. We have no desire to defend the editorial qualities of the Government of India's publications, though it is extremely doubtful whether any blue-book that the mind of man ever contrived was aught else than a necessary nuisance. The proper appreciation of a blue-book is a state to which a man must be born, and it makes no difference whether it is published in London or Calcutta or Bombay The blue-books which the *Times* admires may perhaps, thank God that they are not as other blue-books, but a fairly plentiful experience of the whole tribe tempts one to believe that when one blue-book begins to exult over another, it is the old story of the pot calling the kettle black. Lord Morley in opening the discussion on the Reform despatches referred to certain "carnivorous appetites for blue-books," but it is a diseased and immoral appetite all the same. The Indian party in the House of Commons diets on blue-books, a circumstance which satisfactorily explains the lunacy of its politics. We cannot do without them, of course. They sit at our elbows, smother our desks and overflow upon our floors; but they are necessary, and if only they would propagate their kind less freely we might contrive to be cheerful. If they can be improved in the matter of arrangement, by all means let them be improved; if they can be made intelligible, so much the better. As it exists—and we extend our remarks to every blue-book under the sun—it is an abomination. It was once said of the calendar of a celebrated educational institution that the only beings who understood how the Almanac ruled the college Janitor. The condition of the average blue-book is [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Indian Reforms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

THE "Daily Mail" turns out not to be quite so well informed in regard to some important matters of State as we thought. I admit that I for one was taken in with its "authorised" announcement made a week ago to-day that the King had abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin this spring. Next day its rival the "Express" had the pleasure of printing the following telegram from Lord Knollys:—"There is no foundation whatever for the statement in the 'Daily Mail.'" The "Daily Mail" lies low and says nuffin, which is perhaps the best thing to do in the circumstances. The exact date of the visit has not yet been settled but it is assumed that His Majesty, who will be accompanied by Queen Alexandra, will be back in time to keep up the practice he has established of opening Parliament in person. It seems a curious if characteristic infelicity on the part of the Kaiser to chose such a moment to read to the generals of the German Army an article full of abuse of England. It is true that the article was not all about England or about international politics. The Kaiser's excuse is that these portions of the lucubration of Count Schlieffen that he endorsed merely related to German military affairs, but even so he seems to have committed a great indiscretion. He is incorrigible.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

In one respect at all events the recent speech of Lord Morley was well-timed. Having been delivered on the eve of the prorogation, at a period of the year when our home political discussions are given a rest and the newspapers are less burdened with matter, a clear field was given for the examination of his plans desired by the Secretary of State. Hitherto, however, there has been less criticism than might have been expected apart from the not very searching comments of the Press, and all that has so far been the subject of controversy is the fear expressed by the Mahomedans as to the value to their community of Lord Morley's electoral college. Lord MacDonnell has entered the fray, if fray it can be called, in defence of the scheme which he thinks is seriously misunderstood by those who are afraid that it will work unfairly for the Mussalmans. While it aims at securing, and, as he thinks, does secure the Mahomedans a "minimum" representation, it does not prevent the majority from giving the minority more than they are entitled to by reason of their numbers. Hindus, he points out, may find their best representative in the Mahomedan and the Mahomedans their most suitable member in the Hindu ranks (actual occurrences within his own experience.) They may or they may not. He admits that ordinarily this will not be the case but the more often it does the better. On a rather delicate point he says:—"There are some Mahomedans who claim a larger representation than any proportional system could give, because of the traditions of Imperial rule which they inherit, and the prestige attaching to memories of ancient greatness. The traditions are not always respected in the India of to-day. Nor is the prestige very real. It would be as difficult to express in numbers the value of such considerations as it would be, on democratic principles, to admit their solidity. Still, I should be disposed to treat these claims for the present with tenderness, and, when a fair case is made out to meet them, by an exercise of the power of nomination which the Government of India wisely proposes to retain." The rulers of India are frequently taunted by extremists with trying to set the two great Indian communities at logger-heads, on the principle of *Divide et impera*. Lord MacDonnell supports the electoral college so strongly because he believes it will have the effect of establishing greater co-operation between Hindus and Mahomedans. That is also the view of Mr. Romesh Dutt, who has, he says, always held that in any system of representation which may be organised, the interests of the Mahomedans and other minorities should not be swamped by the interests of the Hindus. "We must," he observes, "get on together and we can only get on together if the interests of each community are fairly and adequately safeguarded." He contends that Lord Morley's idea of electoral colleges "precisely meets their requirements." Captain A. C. Murray, M.P., who is also taking part in the controversy, does not agree with Lord MacDonnell's interpretation of the scheme, holding that according to the natural meaning of Lord Morley's words the Mahomedans can only have the representation to which they are entitled by their numbers but that they may not, as matters at present stand, always have the particular member or members they want. The simple way out of the difficulty would be to make it unlawful for Hindu members of the college to vote for other than Hindu candidates and for Mahomedans to vote for other than Mahomedans; but as the quotation I have made above shows this principle would not satisfy Lord MacDonnell. He may be right; but what have the "democratic principles" to which he appeals to do with the matter?

INDIAN ART AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

Having referred to Sir George Birdwood regarding the correspondence being carried on in the "Times" by Mr. Vincent Robinson, C.I.E., Mr. Linde Myers, Professor Boyd Dawkins, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Mr. Powell, and others, on the subject of the arrangement of the Indian Art collections, and the Oriental Art collections, generally, in the new, "Victoria and Albert Museum" on their transfer from the "South Kensington Museum," he has favoured me with the following reply:—"You are not the first to invite me to write on the subject, Mr. Vincent Robinson, one of my dearest friends, and Mr. Linde Myers, and Professor Boyd Dawkins, having all expressed the desire that I should support them in their newspaper campaign. I have arranged to meet the latter gentleman, Mr. Vincent Robinson being laid up for the winter in Dorsetshire, and hope to do so before the month is out, but I have already told all these that I see no reason for my interference in the controversy. I am perfectly satisfied with the proposed plan for exhibiting the Indian collections in the "Victoria and Albert Museum," the very plagiarised name of which is a compliment to Bombay, where we have had a rather *the* Victoria and Albert Museum ever since 1858, just 50 years. As I understand, and every man practically familiar with the working of international exhibitions will understand, the arrangement of the Indian artistic objects, or rather objects of artistic industry, with those of other countries belonging to the same economic classes, will in no way necessarily militate against their arrangement as a continuous collection of Indian artistic industries. Simply, this will force the Indian collection's being more systematically rearranged within itself; while it is impossible to exaggerate the value to the student of Indian Art of being able at once to compare the objects of the artistic industries with those of other countries. All the collections, from all countries, will be in a spacious court or suite of courts, divided into geographical sections longitudinally, and industrial-horizontally: or geographical-horizontally and industrial longitudinally. In one direction you will see all the industrial artistic objects of the same country in a continuous line, and in the other artistic industrial objects of the same class, produced in all the countries of the civilized world in another continuous line at right angles to the geographical line. Nothing could be simpler, nothing more instructive, and nothing more effective and picturesque. You will have all the jewelry in one line, all cameo work in another, mosaic and inlays, and enamels in another, textiles in another and pottery to close up with. You will also have everything that Egypt, Babylonia, Greece, Rome, can show in their geographical lines and in other lines all that Italy and France and Great Britain and Germany have to show, and India and Persia, and again China and Japan.

But all questions of arrangements aside,—I do not believe in departments and systems, but in men: and Mr. Arthur Skinner and Mr. Cecil Smith are the men in whom, as administrators of the South Kensington Victoria and Albert Museum, I have the most absolute confidence: and I can only regret that Lord Carzon of Kedleston and Mr. Linde Myers, Professor Boyd Dawkins and my old friend Mr. Vincent Robinson, should have been betrayed to take the part they have in this discussion. At least they might have come to me before they wrote their respective letters, instead of afterwards, and saved themselves from occupying themselves in a humbugging hubbub, like the shearing of swine. "all cry and no wool!" With no wool in it, I was not going to attempt to spin out such a vacuous correspondence."

SIR THOMAS WARDLE.

A Reuter's telegram has informed you of the death of Sir Thomas Wardle, whose name is so well known not only as a successful English silk manufacturer but as the discoverer of a process of dyeing Indian "tussur." As the "Times" in its obituary notice points out, Mr. Wardle was in 1888 sent to India by the Secretary of State partly to report on sericulture in Bengal and partly to make a collection of typical silks for the famous Collieries at South Kensington, not Earl's Court as the leading journal has it. Earl's Court as a home of exhibitions did not come into existence until some years later. Mr. Wardle's mission was decided upon at the instance of Sir George Birdwood, who as the "Times" observes, and as Wardle always maintained, was the first to call attention to the great possibilities of the commercial utilisation of "tussur." Great advantage accrued to the Indian silk trade from this and subsequent visits Mr. Wardle paid to the East, but his greatest services were in connection with the revival of the industry in Kashmir. He was very proud of this part of his work as he had every reason to be, and when I met him a few months ago in the White City on the occasion of the inspection of the Franco-British Exhibition by President Fallieres and King Edward, he spoke to me in glowing terms of the progress that continues to be made in the 'Happy Valley' and of the large number of people to whom the silk trade affords employment. "The industry," says the "Times," "was of ancient standing, but had fallen into neglect; and successive epidemics among the silkworms threatened it with complete destruction. It is not too much to say that in the early nineties this fate could not have been averted had not Sir Walter (then Mr.) Lawrence taken up the matter in his capacity as Settlement Officer of the State. Subsequently the subject came to the notice of Sir George Birdwood, and it was upon his initiative that Sir T. Wardle went out to Kashmir as expert adviser to the Durbar. How innumerable difficulties were overcome, and how a moribund industry was placed upon a footing of prosperity such as it had never before experienced, is told in detail in Sir T. Wardle's 'Kashmir and its New Silk Industry' (1904), in which he was able to state that sericulture, besides giving employment to large numbers of villagers in the 'Happy Valley,' brought the State Durbar a revenue of from £90,000 to £100,000 per annum. Sir Thomas had paid a further visit to Kashmir a few months before the book appeared, and had given advice as to the silk weaving possibilities of the country." Three years before the book mentioned above was published, Mr. Wardle read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts an elaborate paper describing the history and uses of tussur, and in his capacity as President of the Silk Association of Great Britain he never lost an opportunity of proclaiming the virtues of the wild silks of India. His services to India and to England, important though they were, remained practically unrecognised until 1897 when a Knighthood was conferred upon him. His death occurred on Sunday at his residence in Leek, Staffordshire, and he was buried yesterday at Cheddleton where he had a perfectly idyllic country-house. He loved the old church there even more than his house, and in its God's acre he lies in his grave beside that of his wife who predeceased him some years ago. He was a man of many interests. One of his hobbies was the brewery he established at Cheddleton for the manufacture of ale with nothing but the finest English barley, the best English hops and the purest flowing water. Such ale, writes one who had tasted it, "was never made in our day before, so bright, so soft, so soothing and satisfying, but because it cost sixpence a dozen made no one would buy it but the enthusiastic personal friends, and after a time he gave up the Quixotic adventure." He once [illegible] used to be called a Fair Trader and he was, styled a Tariff Reformer, and one wants to shake his head over the injury done to the silk industry of this country by our present fiscal system.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' PROTEST.

"The Agents of Corruption."

OVERWHELMING REJECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

In the French Chamber yesterday, the Socialists raised a protest against French support being given to the Russian loan, which meant sending millions to maintain the agents of corruption to sustain the death agony of Tsarism, and to destroy the independence of Persia.

M. Pichon maintained the necessity of having their ally as strong as possible politically, economically and financially. He defended the Anglo-Russian policy in Persia.

The Socialist motion of protest was defeated by 430 votes against 104.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

Mr. Chamberlain to Stand again.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

It is announced from Birmingham that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will be the candidate at the next General Election. A letter from Mr. Chamberlain, read at Birmingham, emphasises the need for organisation for the General Election, when the issue will be Tariff Reform or Socialism.

MONTENEGRO AND TURKEY.

Veiled Threats.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Montenegro has expressed to the Porte surprise and disappointment at Turkey's settlement with Austria. She calls attention to the high feeling in the Principality, adding that Montenegro may have to depend on her own efforts to obtain a more equitable solution.

CHINESE RIOT AT JOHANNESBURG.

Police Fire on the Mob.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the Chinese labourers on the Village Deep Mine refused to work on the New Year holiday, and broke up the compound. The Police were forced to shoot, killing six and wounding fifteen.

THE UNIFICATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Convention Practically Completed.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Reuter wires from Capetown that the Convention, which has been considering measures for the closer union of South Africa, has practically completed its labours and is likely to rise at the end of the month. It is understood that all the important questions have been settled, except that of the capital. Capetown and Pretoria are the principal rivals, but in the event of a deadlock, Bloemfontein might be chosen.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Russian Influence.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

A telegram, received in St. Petersburg from Teheran, states that the Shah has assured the Russian Charge d'Affaires that the Russians are the only foreigners who can be employed as military instructors.

MISHAP AT A LAUNCH.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The Orient liner, the "Osterly," while being launched at Govan to-day, stuck on the ways and all attempts to move her failed.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

A Successful Protest.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Reuter wires from Peking that, as a result of the remonstrance by the Diplomatic Body against the Chinese Board of Communications, assuming complete control of the telegraph office at Peking, the telegraph offices at Peking and Tientsin are now in charge of the Foreign Superintendent.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The death is announced of the Novelist Hesba Stretton.

THE ballot held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing the Deputy Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, of the firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.

GUARDING THE PACIFIC.

Fortifications at San Pedro.

A CONSTITUTIONAL MEASURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Telegrams from Washington state that President Roosevelt recently sent to Congress a report by the General Staff recommending the fortification of San Pedro in California. The Yellow press suggests that this was done in view of the possibility of war with Japan, but the War Department explicitly denies it, declaring that the project was contemplated long prior to trouble with Japan.

The Report of the General Staff says:—"Assuming that there was not effective opposition, a certain Oriental Power could land within a month on the Pacific coast one hundred thousand men which could be augmented in two months to three hundred thousand."

The Report dwells on the ease with which the whole Los Angeles country could be seized, and concludes that the early fortification of San Pedro is a requirement of the welfare of the nation.

TERRIBLE FLOODS ON THE RAND.

Mine Dams Burst.

SEVERAL FATALITIES.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the continuous rainfall on the Witwatersrands has caused the dams to burst in several mines. Many fatalities are reported.

In one mine alone ten whites and 150 natives have been drowned.

INDIAN CONSPIRACY IN PARIS.

Report Denied.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The "Morning Post" published a formal contradiction of the story of an Indian conspiracy in Paris headed by a German lady.

THE BANNERJEE MURDER.

Another Bengalee Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Another young Bengalee has been brought to Calcutta under arrest in connection with the murder of Sub-Inspector Bannerjee.

A SEDITIOUS PLAY.

Warrant for Arrest of Author.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Babu Kunja Behari Ganguli, author of the Bengalee play "Matripuja."

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

Mother's Application Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, yesterday refused the application of Mrs. Haslett, widow of the late Mr. W. G. F. Haslett, of Naini Tal, for the custody of her children from the Kalimpong Homes, and the return of the deposit made to the Society for the Protection of Children and for their education.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Committee Assembles at Dacca.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTA, JANUARY 22.

A Committee, comprising the Nawab of Dacca, Mr. H Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Dr D. Ross, Principal of the Madrassah, Calcutta, Maulvi Shibli of Lucknow and Mr. Shamsul Huda, Vakil of Calcutta, assembles in Dacca on the 25th instant to advise upon Mahomedan education, with especial reference to the establishment of a Middle class of Madrassahs between the Middle Vernacular schools and the Higher Madrassahs, where English and Arabic may be taught.

The Nawab of Dacca arrived at Dacca, from Calcutta, on Wednesday last to attend the above Conference.

A CONFERENCE meets at Dacca on the 25th proximo, to discuss the Industrial development of Bengal.

PROFESSOR Sayce reports that an interesting discovery of early Christian remains has recently been made at Wad-el-Hadad, on the Blue Nile, a few miles north of Sennar. The foundations of a rest house for the Irrigation Department were being dug when a number of graves were found. A comparison of the pottery found in the graves with that found on Nubian sites between the first and second cataracts, makes it probable that it should be dated in the seventh or eighth century A. D. The chief interest of the discovery lies in the fact that it is the first time that Christian remains had been met with so far south, and we may, therefore, look forward to the discovery of other early Christian remains in the neighbourhood of the Blue Nile. At present very little is known of the history to Christianity in these regions, but excavation may throw light upon it.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

Proposed New Route.

ALTERATION IN TIMINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 22.

In connection with the changes in the N.-W. Railway timings, the question has been under consideration for some time past of running the Up and Down Bombay Mails via Umballa and Delhi-Umballa Kalka Railway, the present route being via Ghaziabad. It was felt that advantage should be taken of the shorter route via the Delhi-Umballa Kalka Railway to secure the earlier delivery of the Bombay mails at Simla and stations to north of Umballa, including Lahore. It has now been decided between the Railways concerned and the Post Office that this improvement in the Bombay mail service shall take effect from February 1, and in introducing this alteration it has been considered desirable to arrange for the earlier arrival of mails in Bombay, the present hour (17-30) being inconveniently late. Similarly it is proposed to start the Up Mail train earlier from Bombay. The Up Bombay Mail will, under the new arrangements, leave Victoria Terminus at 15-50 instead of at 18 hours as at present. It will be due at Lahore at 7-1 in place of 10-8, and will reach Peshawar at 2-15, the present time of arrival being 23-11. The timing of the Bombay Mail between Peshawar and Umballa will not be very materially altered, but owing mainly to the shorter route via the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, it will reach Bombay at 15-3 instead of at 17-30, an hour more convenient to the public travelling to the seaport.

SIR J. HEWETT AT BAREILLY.

Address by Municipal Board.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 22.

Sir John and Lady Hewett visited Rae Bareilly yesterday, being presented with an address by the Municipal Board. In the afternoon His Honour laid the foundation-stone of a school which is to be built by Rana Sheoraj Singh of Khajurgaon.

In his reply to the address read on this occasion, Sir John Hewett paid a great compliment to the Rana of Khajurgaon for his generosity and interest in education. The new school will be known as the Hewett High School.

MURDER AT PATNA.

A Judge's Misdirection.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Messrs. Justices Holmwood and Ryves, at the Calcutta High Court, to-day, set aside, on grounds of misdirection the conviction and sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Patna in the case in which four persons had been sentenced to ten years' transportation each for culpable homicide. Their Lordships ordered a new trial. The case for the prosecution had been that an old cripple was murdered by the appellants and that their enemy, the zamindar's agent, might be accused of the deed, and their Lordships held that if these facts were established, the case should have been one of murder, not culpable homicide.

THE AMIR.

An Attack of Gout.

ARRIVAL AT JELLALABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The Amir had another attack of his old enemy the gout in the early part of the month, but had sufficiently recovered, when last advices left Kabul, to be arranging to start for Jellalabad. A Frontier report now states that he has arrived at Jellalabad, where he usually remains until the winter moderates.

VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Visit to Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The Viceroy's next autumn tour will include visits to Alwar, Jaipur, Udaipur, Indore, Bhopal, Baroda, Bombay, Bangalore, Mysore and Madras.

GRUESOME FIND.

Headless Body.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The police are investigating the murder case in Calcutta, the headless body of an unknown Indian having been discovered yesterday morning on the maidan.

The headless body found to-day upon the maidan is supposed to be that of a low class up-country Indian.

THE Chief Justice of Bengal is confined to his house by illness.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Accession of the Reigning Sovereign all the Government as well as merchant vessels in the harbour and in the Docks were decorated with flags and bunting. The Royal Bombay Yacht Club flag was also decorated. The Foreign Consulates also had their National flags flying.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

Another Press Attached.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The Magistrate of Howrah has issued a process for the attachment of the Sulul Histoisi Press, where the "Sonar Bharat," a vernacular paper, is printed. The rule to show cause has been made returnable for the 3rd proximo. The charge is one of publishing a seditious article.

SOLDIERS STONED.

Culprits Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Four boys of ages up to about fifteen, one being a Mahomedan and the others Bengalis belonging to the American Methodist Institution, were arrested in Creek Row, Calcutta, for throwing stones at the men of the West Kents as they were marching back to Dum Dum.

LATER.

The four boys arrested for throwing stones at the West Kents were to-day released on bail of Rs. 50 each.

FAMINE IN DARBHANGA.

Sixteen Thousand under Relief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Famine has been declared in thanas of Bahera and Rosera in the Sadar Sub-Division of Darbhanga, comprising an area of close upon eight hundred square miles with a population of nearly three-quarters of a million. Sixteen thousand people are already under relief in this area, which is one Sir Edward Baker has just inspected.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

Lad Shot in the Face.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The son of Sergeant-Instructor Kimp was shot in the face with his own rook rifle near the Rifle Range at Chittagong yesterday, where he was shooting pigeons, in an altercation with some villagers. The bullet lodged in the tongue, but has been extracted, and the boy is doing well.

V. P. PARCELS POST.

Announcement Expected Shortly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

An announcement may be expected shortly regarding the proposals for a value-payable parcels post between India and England upon which commercial and other bodies were consulted some time ago.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Captain S. R. Christophers, I.M.S., from Madras, is gazetted temporarily, as Assistant to the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

Exemption from duty is notified in the case of salt exported from the Madras Presidency to Hongkong.

The returns now published show that in the half-year ending 30th September last, 430 million articles passed through the Post Offices in India, against 396 millions in the corresponding period of 1907.

Mr. J. R. C. Jukes officiates as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

Mr. T. P. Srinivasan is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Post Offices, Nagpur.

The following temporary Public Works Engineers are posted as noted against their names:—

Mr. F. Norman, to Bombay.

Mr. E. S. Hears, to the Punjab.

Mr. M. Little, to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. R. A. O. Connor, from Madras, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway.

Lieutenant R. H. S. Whitchurch is confirmed in the Military Accounts Department.

Mr. T. G. Smith receives a step in the Military Accounts Department, vice Mr. R. W. Dover retired, Mr. W. G. Wells succeeding Mr. Smith.

Mr. M. R. Ingram, from leave, is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The admission is notified of thirty-six Unattached List Officers to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. M. Thompson is promoted to be Brevet Colonel.

Captains C. A. E. O'Meara, R. L. Swifte, and C. P. Wynter to be Majors, and seventy-two Indian Army Lieutenants to be Captain.

Captains W. V. Copley and G. E. W. Twyman of the Ordnance Department are transferred to the pension establishment.

Majors W. F. C. Taylor, I.A., retires from the 6th proximo.

THE Bank of Bengal rate this week remains at 7 per cent.

THE marriage of Mr. J. T. Rankin, C.S., to Miss M. E. Macdonald takes place at Deesa next month.

THE MAHOMEDAN NEW YEAR.

TO-MORROW is the New Year's Day of the Mahomedans all over the world and they commence the year 1327 of their era. This era, as is pretty well known, dates from the Hejira or flight of their prophet from Mecca to Medina, which as Gibbon says, "has fixed the moveable era which still diseminates the lunar years of the Mahomedan nations." The actual flight of Mahomed did not take place on this day, but sixty-eight days later, on the ninth day of the third month of the year called Rabi-ul-Avval. The day of the flight was Friday, 16th July 622 of our era, hence the Mahomedan year must have commenced sixty-eight days earlier or on the 9th May. The reckoning of the Mahomedans is purely lunar now; but in the time of the prophet it was not quite so. The ancient Arabians, in their pagan days before the introduction of Islam, had a system of intercalation whereby a month was added every three years, much like that of the Hindus of to-day, in order to bring up their calendar to the true solar standard. This system, which was introduced about 412 A.D., existed in Mahomed's time. But the latter abolished this lunar-solar system of reckoning in the twelfth month of the tenth year of the flight on the day of sacrifice or the Bakra Id. Of these first ten years of the Hejira therefore, the first, fourth and seventh were of thirteen months each according to the old lunar solar system. Hence the first year of the Hejira, consisting of one lunar month extra, really commenced not on the 9th of May but on the 19th of April. Thus this famous era of the Mahomedans really began on 19th April 622 A. D. Mahomed ruled, at the end of the tenth year just as there was time for adding a month to the Arab year, in memorable words that "a year is twelve months only as at the time of the Creation," and declared intercalation to be against the wish of God. Thus he re-introduced the pure lunar reckoning which obtains among his followers to the present day.

Mahomed's reason for this retrograde change to the primitive custom from which the Arabs had been freed by the example of the Jews who taught them intercalation whereby the year was rectified and the times of the seasons fixed, seems to be of a very humane character. The Arabs used to keep four months of their year sacred in which they were forbidden to go to war and fight with one another. These months were the first, seventh, eleventh and twelfth. Thus for three continuous months, the eleventh and twelfth of one year and the first of the immediately following it they were compelled to be quiescent by their old custom; and to cease from internecine warfare for at least this period every year. How the system of intercalation interfered with this, as every third year it interpolated a month at the end of that year, thus separating its ten sacred months from the sacred month commencing the following year. Mahomed thought that this system of intercalation had been purposely introduced to break upon this sacred period of truce; and therefore moved by the excellent motives of humanity forbade the intrusive month every third year, thus keeping the continuous period of three months' truce and peace intact every year without any interruption. And for this purpose he put a passage in the ninth Surah or chapter of the Koran which says: "Verily the transferring of a sacred month to another month is an additional infidelity. The unbelievers are led into an error thereby, they allow a month to be violated one year and declare it sacred another year that they may agree in the number of the months which God had commanded to be kept sacred; and they allow that which God had forbidden." But a great confusion has arisen from this humane rule of Mahomed; for the year of his followers being strictly lunar it falls short of the solar year by about ten days and gains to that extent upon the latter year. Roughly speaking, 100 Mahomedan years are equal to 97 solar years. The Mahomedan era of the Hejira or Flight, as we have seen, commenced in April 622 A. D. Hence 1286 solar years have elapsed since, and the 1287th year will be complete next April. But this era has run to 1326 lunar years, as the year 1327 just commences, and has consequently gained in less than thirteen centuries of our Era nearly 40 years.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave on medical certificate in India for six months:—Lieut. G. R. de la C. Corbett, R.G.A.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JANUARY 22.—Capt. Ransford 6th Goorkha Rifles, from Berbera.
Lieut. Kidd, Royal Berk Regt, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Hehir, I.M.S., Regt., from England.
Capt Allardyce, R.H.A., from Meerut.
Capt. O'Donel, R.E. from Simla.
Capt. Dunn, Royal Irish Rifles, from Meerut.
Capt Ellis, 121st Pioneers, to Poona.
Lieut. Lewis, 37th Dogras, from England.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 22.—Captain Allardyce, R.H.A., to England.
Capt. O'Donel, R.E., to Aden.
Lieut.-Col. Hehir, I.M.S., to Lansdowne.
Capt. Ellis, 121st Pioneers, to Poona.
Capt. Dalrymple Hay, 43rd Erinpura Regt. to Erinpura.
Lieut. Martin, 43rd Erinpura Regt., to Erinpura.
Lieut. Lewis, 37th Dogras, to Nowgong.
Capt. O'Brien, to Dehra Ismail Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 22.

Sir Ronald Macdonald, who was nominally posted to the Belgaum Brigade, on his departure on leave Home, completed his four years' tenure as Brigadier-General on the 5th instant.

Colonel Herbert has been appointed to Belgaum as Colonel on the Staff, Commanding the Brigade.

Brigadier-General Mackenzie-Kennedy succeeds Sir Ronald Macdonald in the Belgaum Brigade.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Major-General Woods and Brigadier-General Greenfield vacate the Sirhind and Bombay Brigades this year.

Brigadier-General Garratt vacates the Ambalia Cavalry Brigade and Brigadier-General Fenton the Rangoon Brigade, and complete their tenures this year, but are eligible for extension for a fourth year.

General Kitson's vacancy will be filled from Home.

MR. J. H. MURRAY has been appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

MRS. AND MR. BOOTH TUCKER, Salvationists, are to be in Calcutta on the 4th and 5th.

THE EXTREMIST MEETING.

Mr. Baptista's Views.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an article in your issue of the 19th instant, headed "The Extremist Meeting." You deem it right to indulge in libellous criticism of the description you publish without reporting the proceedings and without even endeavouring to ascertain whether the summaries are accurate. I have seen no summary, but your extracts and comments are unquestionably misleading.

In the first place this was not an Extremist meeting. It was open to all. I have never heard that the Bombay National Union was an Extremist organisation. To me it would make no difference if it were one. I do not believe extremism and anarchism are synonymous terms. To me the only difference between Extremists and Moderates is that the former are earnest men, with no tinge of selfishness and no hypocrisy about them. The goal of both is the same, and is Swaraj. Swaraj is a legitimate aspiration according to a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta. Nobody has ever yet condemned constitutional agitation for the attainment of Swaraj. My idea of Swaraj is Swaraj with the fusion of England and India. This is what I advocated at the meeting, believing Swaraj is inevitable sooner or later. But I counselled constitutional agitation. I said, "Do not break the Law. Your cause is too sacred to be sullied by breaches of the Law. Study your wants and demand your rights. Demand them firmly but courteously. Rudeness spoils a good case; courtesy improves a bad case. Therefore be courteous. Do not be ever rude." You stigmatise this as "a mere ruse to cover the incitement." Well if this view be honestly possible I can only say "speech is dangerous" in Bombay. Honest advice is perverted into a contemptible ruse. But let me assure you I would never stoop to a ruse to avert the consequences of my words. Ruses are too transparent to be successful. But that is not my reason. It displays such contemptible cowardice that I would not touch it. The jail has no terrors for me. I think it wrong to break the law and therefore preached obedience to the Law. I regard your charge as an unwarrantable insult and I ask you to withdraw the allegation immediately. It is unfair and cowardly to attribute to a man base recourse to a ruse, under an editorial license without the slightest foundation. I am ready and willing to answer any charge without this past of my statements at the meeting.

As to the degeneracy of the British character, this is what I said:—"There was a time when imprisonment without a Sessions trial was abhorred in England. No Englishman could be found to defend it. No Englishman would ever venture to defend for fear he would thereby sully the fair fame of England for manliness and fairplay. But now we witness the mournful spectacle that Englishmen eulogise the Regulation of 1818 as a humane piece of legislation 'without any safeguard for arbitrary action.' I would empower the Government to deport, but I would require subsequent justification of that deportation. Therefore I say, deport but justify. Justify when the danger is over and the apprehended commotion is over. This would cause no executive obstacle and afford us a sense of security. Let these acts be subsequently justified by a public inquiry before a Tribunal of Justice on a charge of false imprisonment. What objection can any one have for deportation subject to subsequent justification? I ask for this safeguard and then welcome the Regulation. This is a challenge to English manliness and fairplay. To defend the Regulation without the sense of responsibility for subsequent regulations is to me incomprehensible in Englishmen. It indicates that Burke's warning is being realised regarding the effect on Englishmen of British rule in India. To me such defence and eulogy of imprisonment without trial and without subsequent answer on the part of an Englishman indicates that the British character for manliness and fairplay in this matter is degenerating as Burke anticipated." These were my sentiments. I do not profess to reproduce the exact words, but this is the substance. If this be setting class against class, Lord have mercy on Anglo-Indian judgments—I will not stop to consider it. Imagine an Englishman being imprisoned without a trial in a Native State or in Europe!

In dealing with the personal character of the deportees I asked the audience to remember the English maxim:—"A man is innocent till the contrary is proved." We are bound in duty as honest men to hold them innocent. Mere deportation does not make them criminals. I further said so far as known facts are available these gentlemen worked for the welfare of their country in a loyal way. They were neither selfish nor cowardly. Therefore they are not only innocent but patriotic. These gentlemen are entitled to draw from us not only suspension of judgment, but our present verdict that they are innocent patriots." Is it possible for any man with any sense of justice about him to find fault with this? Is it right to hold these men guilty or unpatriotic? Is it not the merest justice to hold these men innocent and patriotic till the contrary is proved. There ought to be no room for difference of opinion on this point. The deportation may be right and justifiable, but without proof it would be monstrous to condemn men simply because they are deported. I cannot accept any such doctrine or position.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Kolhapur, January 21.

[We are glad to receive and publish the "substance" of Mr. Baptista's utterances, but we should have preferred the "exact words."—ED. *B. G.*]

ACCIDENT IN A MINE.

Eight Coolies Buried Alive.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JANUARY 22.

A serious accident is reported from a manganese mine in the Shimoga taluk, which resulted in the death of eight coolies, who were buried alive by the side of the earth caving in while excavating.

THE Maharajah of Kashmir arrives in Calcutta this morning and pays the usual State visit to the Viceroy in the course of the morning.

MR. R. C. DUTT is confirmed in the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, and Mr. H. T. Gwythe and Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Walton, R. E., as Deputy Engineers-in-Chief.

THE HON. ROWLAND LEIGH, who has been so successful as one of the official handicappers to the Calcutta Turf Club, has been suddenly ordered Home by his medical advisers, and will leave Bombay on the 1st February. His health is such that he has been forbidden to return to India.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JAN. 8, (PARIS, JAN. 9.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court.—The King has been visiting Lord Iveagh at Thetford, and will leave London on Monday to visit Lord Alington at Crichel. His Majesty has sent to the Fleet at Messina an expression of his high approval of their energy and gallantry in dealing with the victims of the earthquake.—The Queen has given £1,000 to buy extra-regulation articles for sick soldiers in military hospitals at Home stations.

Art.—Mrs. McCulloch's collection of modern pictures is on view at the Academy.—Sir H. von Herkomer, in a lecture on Monday, deplored the excessive prices given for old works to the detriment of living artists.

Christmas Lectures.—Professor Stirling continues his lectures on "The Wheel of Life" at the Royal Institution. Mr. F. M. Duncan is giving at the London Institution a series of lectures for juveniles on "The Romance of Animal Life." Dr. C. Waldstein on Wednesday, at the Society of Arts, gave an address on "Digging for Ancient Art-Treasures."

Ecclesiastical.—The Primate preached in Canterbury Cathedral last Sunday on modern life.—Canon S. A. Alexander, of Gloucester, succeeds the Archbishop-Designate of York as Canon of St. Paul's.—Official statistics of the Church in Wales and Monmouthshire show that there are 126,000 communicants and 1,543 clergy. Voluntary contributions last year amounted to £296,982, and the net income of incumbents to £208,386. The four leading Welsh Nonconformist denominations have decreased by 20,351 in two years, after an increase of 87,782 in the preceding two years.

Ireland.—The Jesuits are described as opposing, and the secular clergy as supporting, the compulsory teaching of Irish in the new University.—Twenty-one men concerned in cattle-driving have gone to gaol.

Labour.—The Truck Acts Committee recommends the restriction of fines and of the living-in system.—Northumberland miners' wages are to be reduced by 3½ per cent.

Law and Police.—This week's articles on the London Police deal with "The Plain Clothes Man" and finger-print identification.—Colonel Majendie calls attention to the danger of "Kissing the Book."

Lord Derby's Knutsford estate is to be sold.

Marriages.—Mr. A. Berkeley Paget and Miss K. Henniker Heaton; Mr. G. Akers Douglas and Miss D. Christopherson; Lieut. Howard and Mis Hare; and Mr. T. C. Smith and the Hon. Caroline Morgan-Grenville.

Naval and Military.—Among other appointments announced are those of Rear-Admiral Colville to command the First Cruiser Squadron and Rear-Admiral Slade to the East Indian Command.—Lieut. Back has been reprimanded and dismissed from the "Victory" for the stranding of a torpedo-boat.—Mr. Haldane spoke in Edinburgh on Monday on the need of finding employment for ex-soldiers.—Officers of the Territorial Force may be admitted to the Osborne Convalescent Home.—A new Army aeroplane made its appearance at Roxborough-common on Wednesday. Runs were made on wheels at speeds often and twenty miles an hour, but no ascent was attempted.

Pensions.—The Old-Age Pensions Act came into force on New Year's Day. The work of payments went quite smoothly all over the country.

Patents.—The patent of an American sewing machine in England has been revoked.

Tariff Reform.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a New Year message on this subject, says that a great change has come over the opinion of the country.

The Home Secretary has vetoed a contract for a new asylum in Essex.

The Unemployed.—An extraordinary handbill was issued urging the unemployed to march from Tower-hill to Grosvenor-square, but only a few men assembled, and the procession was abandoned.—The ex-leader of the Bradford "hunger-marchers" has made some interesting statements about their conduct.

Weather.—The frost disappeared on New Year's Eve.—Coal has been reduced in price.—Last year's sunshine was much above the average.

Wills.—Mr. B. Barnato's estate is valued at not less than £2,100,300; Sir Robert Collins's, £40,159; Major-General Gunter's, £344,779; Mr. C. B. Bethell's, £111,782; Mrs. Roger's, £31,742; Mr. M. Dobson's £253,678; Mrs. Illingworth's, £130,814; and Mr. E. Bush's, £144,813.—The eight largest estates falling under the death duties last year amounted to £15,963,112.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Sir T. Bent has resigned the Premiership of Victoria. A coalition ministry is being formed. As miners' strike has begun at Broken Hill.

Canada.—An agreement with the United States regarding waterways in which both countries are concerned has been provisionally arrived at.—The Governor of British Honduras, speaking at Ottawa, said that in British Columbia the Indian emigrants were all provided with work and none were now destitute. At Vancouver, the leader of the local Indian colony is charged with obstruction in the streets.—Heavy immigration is expected from the west of the United States.—The proposal to revive the Ice Palace as a feature of the winter carnival at Montreal is likely to be abandoned.

New Zealand.—Sir Joseph Ward's Cabinet has been reconstructed.—The Reefton goldminers have ceased work rather than submit to medical examination.

South Africa.—Our special correspondent finds in both Kimberley and Johannesburg a strong general feeling in favour of the closest form of unification.—The "Cape Times" sees signs of trade revival everywhere.

Somaliland.—The Mullah is reported to be again attacking the friendly tribes. Our Bombay correspondent deprecates further operations against him.

Straits Settlements.—The report of the Opium Commission is unanimous that hasty prohibition would be disastrous. The Commissioners recommend the abolition of opium farms and the substitution of a Government monopoly.

THE UNITED STATES.

Governor Hughes, of New York State, urges the Legislature to amend the electoral law so as to depose the "bosses."

Congress has voted £60,000 for a residence for the American Ambassador in France.

Pension Payments last year took £21,000,000 of the Federal revenue.

The President, in a special Message to Congress, denies that in his annual Message, referring to the Secret Service vote, he made charges of corruption against Congress.

Standard Oil Company.—The Supreme Court in Washington has finally quashed the judgment fining this Company £5,800,000; but has upheld a law restricting the charges for gas in New York.

FOREIGN.

China.—Yuan Shih-kai, the ablest of Chinese statesmen, has been sent into retirement and official poverty.

France.—There have been disorders in the

Debate on the proposed abolition of capital punishment.—A Corsican tried to shoot the Prime Minister last week.—The Senatorial elections have gone decisively in favour of the Government.

Germany.—The Emperor, in an address to his generals last week, is said to have expressed approval of an article enlarging on the isolation of Germany.—The revenue returns are very unfavourable.

Italy.—Reports from Messina, Reggio, and other points in Sicily and Calabria, devastated by the earthquake contain terrible details, and the magnitude of the disaster has drawn forth the sympathy and practical help of the civilized world. We give the stories of several survivors.

Morocco.—Mulai Hafid has been formally recognized as Sultan by the Powers.

Persia.—Chaos has been reigning in Ispahan but the situation is now improved.

Russia.—The Duma was prorogued on Saturday till February 2. A motion on death sentences led to a violent demonstration.

The Near East.—A speech by the Servian Foreign Minister in the Skupshtina on Saturday provoked an Austrian demand for apologies. An explanation that certain words had been mis-translated was accepted.—A violent attack on Great Britain was published on Wednesday by the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna.—Rumours that the Cretan question will shortly be reopened have caused uneasiness in the Turkish capital.

Shipping.—The Union-Castle Line has ordered two new steamers at Glasgow and one at Belfast.—The outward-bound Hamburg-American liners are to call at Southampton instead of Plymouth.

Sport.—In Rugby football, Devon has beaten Somerset, and a Scottish team has beaten a French team at Bordeaux.—An English team beat the Australians at Huddersfield.—Longboat again defeated Dorando in an American Marathon race, and a similar race in Scotland has been won by a French writer.

Obituary.—Father John of Kronstant; the Rana of Porbandar; Sir T. Wardle; Fleet-Paymaster W. P. Bardwood; Mr. G. G. Kennedy; Sir S. W. Duncan; Prof. Pischell; Major-Generals Harrison and Warren; Colonels C. Churchill and Beatson; Lieutenant-Colonels F. W. Gore, C. E. Brown, F. W. Steele, E. Neville, and Spencer Nicholl; Lieutenants S. H. Ellis and the Hon. Ion Carnegie, R. N.; Mr. G. Singer; Mr. G. Barnett Smith; Dr. Argyll Robertson; Mr. J. E. Reid; Mr. A. Sturrock; the Rev. C. W. A. Napier; the Rev. J. Husband, and the Rev. C. B. Huleatt; and Lady Barbara Yeaman-Biggs. A woman has died at the age of 118 leaving a daughter of 95.—"Times."

INDIAN SEDITION IN ENGLAND.

The following appeared in the "Standard" of January 5:—

A striking example may be given of the atrocious endeavours of Indians resident in England to inflame the discontent that infects some classes among their countrymen and to sow among the younger generation the seeds of rebellion. Grossly seditious pamphlets are being sent out in large quantities, addressed to college students. A packet of these pernicious documents was recently delivered, by post, at a college in a large Mahomedan State, and, having obtained one of the leaflets, we give a summary of its contents. It was despatched from England early in November, just after the publication of the King's Message to the Princes and people of India, the obvious intention being to counteract any good effect produced by his Majesty's gracious words. The leaflet, which is headed "Two Historic Documents," contains four pages. There is nothing to show where it was printed or by whom it was sent. The opening paragraphs run as follows:—

"The tyrant has issued a new edition of the Proclamation of 1858, which was styled by fools 'the Magna Charta of India.' When the so-called Queen's Proclamation was first published in 1858 our patriotic ancestors were still carrying on that glorious revolutionary struggle for the liberty of Hindustan. They issued a counter-proclamation to warn Indians against the danger of submitting to the Feringhi rule through delusion and false hopes.

"The tyrant has repeated his falsehood—let us repeat our ancestors' prophetic warning?"

Then comes the proclamation issued in 1858 by Hazrat Mahal one of the wives of the deposed King of Oude. This woman generally known as the Begum of Oude, was the mother of Birjis Kudr, who, when the English were besieged in Lucknow, was proclaimed Nawab of Oude. "For more than fifteen months," Lord Canning wrote to the imprisoned King, "one of the most active enemies of the State has been the Begum Hazrat Mahal who assuming in her own person and that of your Majesty's son to represent your Majesty's house, has supported this pretension by measures of the bitterest hostility to the British Government." Her proclamation, reprinted in the pamphlet, is too long to quote, but a single sentence will show its general purport:—

"To eat pigs and drink wine, to bite greased cartridges and to mix pigs' fat with flour and sweetmeats, to destroy Hindu and Mahomedan temples on the pretence of making roads, to build churches, to send clergymen into the streets and alleys to preach Christianity, to institute English schools, and to pay monthly stipends to learn English sciences, while the places of worship of Hindus and Mahomedans are to this day entirely neglected: with all this, how can the people believe that their religion will not be interfered with?"

Next is cited a proclamation issued by Khan Bahadur Khan, the Rohilla, who headed the rising in Bareilly. He was hanged in 1860, having been found guilty of being a principal or accessory in the murder of many British subjects, including English women and children. When the warrant for the execution was read to him he said: "I have killed a thousand dogs, and, if I could, would kill a thousand more." His proclamation, now reprinted in the leaflet for the edification of Indian students, accuses the English of deceit and imposture. "Be it known," Khan Bahadur Khan wrote, "to all of you that if these Feringhis remain in India they will exterminate you all.

The compilers of the leaflet then add their own reflections in the following terms:

"Blessed be the day when a United India raises up the flag of Liberty from the dust of 1857, and plants it on the triumphant top of the Himalayas to the glory of man and to the honour of God."

'Bande Mataram.'

The King has presented the Rev. Canon Brittain, lately acting Archdeacon of Madras, to the living of Whittlebury and Silverstone, near Towcester, Northamptonshire. The population of Whittlebury is 409 and that of Silverstone is 1,100, and the net income of the benefice is £270 a year with a good Vicarage. Canon Brittain—who, his many friends will be glad to hear, has recovered from the effects of his second operation, and is in perfect health—has, in addition to the above living, accepted the post of Organising Secretary of the Anglican Third Order. This preferment renders it unlikely that Canon Brittain will return to India.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Renewed earthquake shocks were experienced on Jan. 5 at Messina, but they do not appear to have done much damage. Details as to the destruction wrought by the great earthquake continue to be received. It is reported that the lower part of Reggio is twenty feet under water and that the harbour and quays are destroyed. The King and Queen of Italy returned to Rome on Jan. 3 from Calabria. The raising of relief funds and other measures for the assistance of the sufferers continue on a great scale, both in Italy and abroad. To the French National Fund contributions are pouring in. A German Relief Committee has been formed, with the Empress as patroness and Prince Bulow as honorary president. Large subscriptions have already been made in New York and other cities in the United States. Congress, immediately on its reassembling, voted an appropriation of £160,000, and two supply ships from the battleship fleet in the Suez Canal were sent direct to Messina with medical and other stores. Large supplies of provisions and medical stores are being conveyed from Malta by vessels of British Navy. An official telegram from Messina to the Italian Government reports that the supply of provisions has been arranged for the survivors of Messina and the surrounding villages. The erection of huts has been begun, and this work will be extended as soon as possible. The total number of persons recovered alive is 2,300, and the bodies buried about 2,000. A telegram from Naples to the "New York Herald" (Paris edition) gives the following estimate of the number of killed: Messina, 108,000; Reggio, 31,000; Palmi, 4,500; Melito, 2,300; Bagnara, 809; Villa San Giovanni, 3,700; Pallaro, 3,300; and Scylla, 2,300. A rumour that the Lipari Islands had totally disappeared is happily unfounded. The islands suffered very little from the earthquake.

We select a few interesting messages from the mass of details forwarded by the Press correspondents and others.

LONDONER'S STORY OF THE DISASTER.

The most thrilling story of the opening scene of the earthquake at Messina is told by a London survivor to a representative of "Lloyd's News," portions of which we reproduce:—

"On Sunday night I sat up late dictating letters to my clerk, and I went to bed at half-past twelve. It was a dark but clear and still night, and for Sicily it was very cold—colder than I have ever felt it. I put some extra covering on the bed, and then went fast asleep. I remember nothing more until I was awakened at twenty-five minutes past five. There was not the slightest warning of any kind. I felt my bed first rise up, and it were, and then rock violently. I clutched the sides, and, after the rocking had gone on for a time, which seemed to me to be an age, I seemed to be falling—falling through space. Afterwards I found this lasted for ten seconds. When it was over there came a series of awful crashes, and then the roof came falling down all round me, I was smothered with bricks and plaster, and I thought my last hour and come. For I knew it was an earthquake, as I had been in one once before in Athens. Then there came a moment of silence, followed by more terrific crashes, which mingled into one continuous roar. I shook myself free and got on my feet. It was pitch dark, and I felt for my matches. When I struck a light I was horrified to find that my bed was standing by the side of an abyss—how deep I could not see, for the whole of that side of the hotel had been collapsed, and my room was open to the air. I shouted out to my friend 'Are you all right, Caiger?' and he replied, 'Yes.' I went along the corridor to his room and then we heard screams from the room which was next to his on the other side. These came from a Swede and his wife and their baby, who were occupying it. We brought them into our room. Then, as the dust cleared away, we began to see the stars, which seemed to be an omen of hope. We found ourselves standing on a sort of tower, of which our three rooms formed the summit. All the other parts of the hotel had fallen away from us, and we did not know how long it might be before the frail and tottering remains to which we were clinging might fall down too. Then there came signs of fire from the debris, and we began to cast about for means to get down. Caiger and I tore up the sheets into strips, and made a rope of them. Then we lowered the Swede and his wife and baby down to the ground. They were almost distracted with fear, but we managed to get them down in safety. After this we tied one end of the sheet to the bedstead, and let ourselves down to the ground. We were standing in the public square. Day was just breaking. All round us buildings were falling with terrible crashes, and the air was full of dust. But the most terrible experience of all was to hear the frightful screams and cries of the wounded who were pinned under the debris. Men and women were rushing about with scarcely any clothing on them. They seemed to have entirely lost their heads. They did nothing to help any of those who were in need of rescue. I saw we could do nothing without appliances, so I suggested to Caiger that we should get down to the quay and see what could be done there. We went down the Via Garibaldi, the street in which the Hotel Trinacria is situated, and got on to the quay, where we saw a ship which we took to be the "Drake." It was not the 'Drake,' however, but a Norwegian steamer, and we could get no answer. So we got into a boat which was moored near, and rowed out to where the 'Produgol' should have been in the dry dock. But when we got there we found that she had disappeared.

"The tremendous tidal wave which followed the earthquake had washed her clean out of the dry dock, lifting her off the props, and she was lying right across the entrance of the dock in a sinking condition. The engine-room and chimney stack of the dry dock had both fallen down. Near the 'Produgol' and moored at the quay was the Cardiff steamer 'Afonwen,' which had been discharging a cargo of coals consigned to the Italian Government. I asked the captain to let us come aboard, as I knew the owners, Messrs. W. and C. T. Jones. He gave his consent. As soon as I saw him I pointed out the dreadful state of things in the town, and we consulted as to what we could do to render any assistance. I shouted out to the captain of the 'Produgol' to get out a boat, with as many ladders and hawsers as he could.

CHILDREN'S PITEOUS PLIGHT.

"When we had got these together we started back to the town—Captain Owens, of the 'Afonwen,' and three of his men, and some of the Russian sailors from the 'Produgol.' And here let me say that I was never prouder of being a Briton than I was on that occasion, for we were able to render services, which entailed the utmost danger, to the people who were awaiting rescue. When we got ashore we walked to the Trinacria—or, rather to where it had been. There the second mate of the 'Afonwan'—Reed—climbed up the sheets which were still hanging from the balcony, and brought out our bags and clothing, and things we had left behind us. Just then the 'Produgol's' boat came ashore with the ladders and ropes. About forty yards further down the street from where the Hotel Trinacria had once stood there were the remains of a high building standing. All the intervening houses had fallen. On the top balcony of this building, about eighty feet from the ground, on the fifth floor, we saw two little children standing. Their piteous cries for help were dreadful to hear. The building itself ready to collapse at any moment. What was to be done? Captain Owens did not hesitate. We knew a little Italian, and we shouted to the children to lower a string tied to a stone. They understood, and presently we saw a piece of stone coming down towards us. In the meantime Captain Owens, who showed a coolness and forethought which was beyond all praise had reared one of the ladders up against the lower balcony of the building. Then he turned to one of his able seamen, named Smith who was standing by and said, 'Now then, Smith!' I shuddered. It seemed like sending the man to certain death. But Smith turned his quid in his mouth, and without a word was up the ladder on to the first balcony. Then he caught the stone tied to the string which had been let down by the children. To this he attached a light line, which the children hauled up and placed round one of the iron standards of the top balcony. By this means Smith was able to haul up a two-and-a-half-inch Manila rope. Then he took off his boots, and in a trice he was shinning up the rope which hung dangling beside the crazy ruin. I held my breath. I have read of many brave deeds, but I never heard of one braver than that performed by Smith. But that was not all. When he reached the top balcony he leaned over and shouted, 'Why, there's a ton of 'em up here. I can't manage to get them all down by myself!'

TWO GALLANT SOULS.

"Captain Owens turned to his second mate, Read, who was standing by. 'Now, Read,' he said. It was enough. In a second Read was shinning up the rope hand-over-hand. He hesitated not a moment. We watched him with fear clutching at our hearts, and there was something like a sigh of relief when we saw him standing by the side of Smith on the top balcony of the building, which seemed to us to be rocking to a fall every second. The men sloft soon got to work. One of Captain Owens' apprentices named Possart, rendered them great assistance, while I stood at the foot of the ladder to keep it from slipping. The moments were flying, for we did not know how soon the whole shell would collapse. An Italian workman stood near with his hands in his pockets staring at us. I begged him to lend a hand, but his face only assumed a more vacuous expression—if that were possible—and we were left to do the work ourselves. Read and Smith made their hawser fast, and then, one by one, they lowered the cowering creatures who had been awaiting death from that crazy height. One, two three, and up to ten times the rope was lowered, each time with a child resting in the slip noose which the deft sailors had formed. Then came an old woman. She was very stout, and we had a great deal of trouble to get her down. But we managed it at last. At last the brave rescuers came down the rope themselves. These brave men had saved twelve people from certain death. Never shall I forget the coolness they showed. All the time they were in imminent danger of death, yet they worked as calmly as if they had been on the ground. They had been in imminent danger of their lives, yet when they came down they quite resented our congratulations. But in spite of this we could not help giving them a British cheer."

QUEEN ELENA'S STORY.

Rome, Jan. 4 (Reuter).—Queen Elena herself relates a most interesting episode of the rescue work which occurred while she was at Messina.

In their feverish and anguished search for those buried under the debris, the sailors and soldiers were directed by voices and groans coming from ruins. At a certain point, under the remains of two houses piled up together, a thin, squeaking voice was heard calling "Maria, Maria!" A party of sailors from the battleship "Vittorio Emanuele," on board which the Queen was, stood expectantly listening. The shriek rose again, more acute than ever, "Maria, Maria!" There was no doubt this time. The sailors were sure of the exact point from which the voice came, and set to work. With infinite difficulty they made a hole, and descended into a room, where they were confronted by a parrot which continued its cry of "Maria, Maria, Maria!" The rescuers realised that the parrot must be calling somebody, and searching about they found and pulled down a shattered door, behind which was another room, almost intact, where a young and beautiful girl lay unconscious but uninjured. The triumphant sailors took both the parrot and the girl on board the "Vittorio Emanuele," where the Queen received them.

Responding to the desires and anxieties of the Pontiff, who is especially preoccupied with the fate of the innumerable children left orphans by the earthquake, a French ecclesiastic, the head of a charitable institution for children, has offered to take a thousand of them, and to be responsible for their maintenance and education until they are of age, providing also for the journey, clothes, and other necessaries.

The Pope has gratefully accepted this generous offer, and will make arrangements to send 500 Sicilians and 500 Calabrians.

A DIVINE SCOURGE.

The Rome correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wrote on Jan. 4:—A Messinese relic, the Virgin's letter, has mysteriously disappeared, and the Archbishop of Messina, who was almost miraculously saved, has searched personally under the ruined Cathedral where the letter was kept. He discovered the reliquary, but not the letter. As it is unlikely to have been stolen its dis appearance is regarded as supernatural, and is interpreted as meaning that Divine protection has been removed from the doomed city.

A lady dressed in black, it is said, appeared at the Rome station and asked for a ticket for Messina, which was refused as she had not any money. The lady then wept, and said she must hurry to Messina to save a precious holy letter. She then disappeared. It is now said that the lady was the Madonna. The letter referred to is one venerated in the Messina Cathedral as the holiest relic in the world. It is an autograph letter said to have written by the Virgin Mary to the Apostle Paul, congratulating him on his success.

THE WORK OF BRITISH VESSELS.

The following statement has been issued at Rome regarding the work done by the British Navy and mercantile marine in connection with the earthquake:—

"The cruiser 'Sutlej,' which happened to be in the vicinity of Messina at the time of the disaster, immediately proceeded thither and at once began the work of rescue. As the result of messages received at Malta from the 'Sutlej,' the cruiser 'Minerva' sailed for Messina on the morning of Dec. 29 with a large store of provisions and blankets and six doctors. Shortly afterwards the battleship 'Exmouth,' having on board Admiral Sir Ascheton Curzon-Howe, sailed for Sicilian waters with 1,500 tents and more provisions. The Admiral is still directing operations from the Straits.

"On Dec. 29 the 'Sutlej' removed 106 injured to Syracuse. On Dec. 30 the 'Exmouth' proceeded to Villa San Giovanni, where the British army and naval surgeons erected a field hospital on the beach to which a number of severely injured persons were brought. On Dec. 31 the cruiser 'Philomel,' with twenty doctors on board, left Malta, carrying a quantity of surgical bandages, medical stores, and provisions. At the same time the battleship 'Duncan' taking with her a number of Army doctors and nurses and quantities of provisions, left for Reggio and the cruiser. 'Euryalus,' also loaded with provisions, left for Villa San Giovanni. The 'Sutlej' conveyed a number of injured to Syracuse in successive trips, and then returned to Malta. On Jan. 1, thirteen more doctors and a large quantity of bandages and dressing for the wounded were despatched from Malta. Admiral Sir Assheton Curzon-Howe, at the request of his Majesty the King of Italy, made a tour along the Calabrin coast to take help and provisions to the small towns.

"The British mercantile marine has also done all in its power to assist the victims of the disaster. The crew of the steamship "Ebro," owned by the firm of T. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., Hull, which was anchored at the time of the earthquake went on shore and rescued a number of the survivors, whom they took on board their vessel. The captain of the Australian liner 'Ophir,' which was on her way back from Australia and was passing through the Straits of Messina at the time of the earthquake, heard of the disaster and put himself at the disposition of the authorities. Provisions were sent on shore from the vessel, and 750 injured persons were conveyed by her to Naples."

HOW THE "OPHIR" WAS TURNED INTO A HOSPITAL SHIP.

Mr. Edward Grimwade, a prominent North Staffordshire pottery manufacturer, who was a passenger on the Royal mail steamship "Ophir," and has reached home, having completed the latter part of his journey by overland route, was interviewed, and told a thrilling story of the scenes witnessed in the devastated area when the "Ophir" arrived in the Straits of Messina, a little more than twenty four hours after the earthquake.

At three in the afternoon of that day the "Ophir" was puzzled by the manœuvres of a small vessel signalling to them to stop. After an exchange of signals the captain announced to the passengers that the "Ophir" was under orders from the British Admiralty to proceed to Reggio and render assistance. They arrived at Reggio at seven o'clock in the evening, and could at once see that something very serious was the matter. There were, said Mr. Grimwade, a number of warships there one of them British constantly flashing searchlights on the town. We could see that the town was in a horrible state. Few if any, of the buildings were in anything but a state of ruin, and a vast mass of homeless and destitute humanity were congregated on the sea front. It was an appalling sight.

"There was no speculation," said Mr. Grimwade; "it was a time for work, and I am proud to be an Englishman when I think of the way in which our ship came to the rescue in this terrible catastrophe. In a short time all the stewards and crew were busily engaged in getting the ship ready for large numbers of refugees. All the chairs were unscrewed, beds were hastily put up, clean linen and pillows produced and the saloon soon became a clean and well-equipped hospital. During the night 150 maimed and sick persons were brought on board on stretchers. Two or three deaths occured during the night, and there were also several births on board the ship. Altogether we took on board 750 people."

The refugees were practically all of the poorest class of Italians. They seemed absolutely cowed and crushed. Many were in terrible distress. The "Ophir" took the refugees on to Naples.

SURVIVORS AFTER SEVEN DAYS' IMPRISONMENT.

A telegram from Messina to the "New York Herald" says:—Seven days have passed since the catastrophe, and it seems incomprehensible that there are still survivors beneath the wreckage. Nevertheless, three other people, a man and old woman, and a youth, were rescued alive to-day. As soon as he was set free the latter stood up, and asked for a cigarette. He was wearing a dress-coat, having been to a ball on the night on the earthquake. The unfortunate youth had lost all notion of time. "I have been suffering for two days," he said.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE TO THE FLEET.

The King has telegraphed from Sandringham directing that an expression of his high appreciation and approbation may be conveyed to the British Fleet at Messina for the energy and gallantry they have displayed in dealing with the disaster in Italy and Sicily.

THE KING OF ITALY'S THANKS TO KING EDWARD.

The following telegram has been received by the King from the King of Italy:—

Messina, Jan. 1.

Je veux de tout cœur remercier votre Majeste pour la grande œuvre de charite de vos officers et matelots au milieu du grand desastre qui vient de frapper mon pays.

Vittorio Emanuele.

ITALY'S THANKS FOR BRITISH AID.

The Italian Ambassador (the Marquis di San Giuliano) has addressed the following letter to the Lord Mayor:—

"Italian Embassy, London, Jan. 4.

"My dear Lord Mayor,—I have just received a telegram from the Italian Government expressing their feelings of deep gratitude for the way in which the British nation have manifested their sympathy for the victims of the terrible misfortune which has befallen Italy, and they have also asked me to convey their heartiest thanks to you and to all those who are contributing so generously to the Mansion House Fund.

"The contributions from all parts of the world, added to those which in Italy are offered for the unfortunate sufferers of Sicily and Calabria, constitute a great demonstration of fraternity which goes beyond all distinctions of race, frontier, and language.

"The spontaneous way in which this sentiment is expressed in Great Britain is a token of the ties of mutual friendship always existing between our two countries which deeply touches us.

"I receive every day hundreds of telegrams and letters of sympathy and disinterested offers of assistance. As to the latter, I may say that I have just received a telegram from the Italian Home Office informing me that they have already organised services of medical assistance, with Italian military and civil doctors, attendants, and volunteers, and everyone is working bravely, following the example of their Majesties. It appears also that there is a sufficient quantity of necessary stores and materials for shelters in the nearer parts of Italy. While thanking you again, I ask you, my dear Lord Mayor, to believe me, yours very truly,

"San Giuliano, Italian Ambassador."

M.P.'S IN TEARS.

MOVING SCENE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

"MESSINA SHALL RISE FROM THE ASHES."

Rome, Jan. 3.

When the Chamber of Deputies opened this afternoon, all eyes were fixed on the Sicilian and Calabrian representatives, all of whom save three were present.

As the President of the Chamber, Signor Marcora rose and spoke of the appalling catastrophe and of Italy's mourning, several deputies including Signor di Felice, the representative of Catania, burst into sobs.

When the President referred to the noble conduct of the King and Queen, the whole Chamber cheered. Signor Marcora emphasised the invaluable help given by the foreign warships, on which there was more applause, which increased when he praised the heroism of the Italian soldiers, sailors, and officials. The Socialists joined in the applause. The President then declared: "The dead cities must and shall rise again from their ashes." A storm of cheers greeted these words.

A deep silence followed as the Premier, Signor Giolitti, announced a series of Bills intended to repair the consequences of the disaster. Then the cheering burst out again as he declared that Messina and Reggio would rise again, and thanked the nations of the world for their help and sympathy.

To-day's sitting of the Chamber was one of the most moving and impressive in the history of Italy's Parliament.

Yesterday afternoon fresh shocks of earthquake of some strength, were felt at Reggio, Montoleone, and Palmi. A few houses at Palmi, already tottering, fell.

This morning there were again shocks at Reggio, accompanied by subterranean rumblings. They were also felt at Catanzaro, in Calabria, and at Palermo Catania, and Gioia Truro.

IN A REFUGEES' TRAIN.

LIGHT-HEARTED PILGRIMAGE TO NAPLES.

Naples, Jan. 8.

I arrived in Naples last night after thirty hours travelling in a refugee train from Reggio. The train was crowded, some of the passengers being rich families on their way from Reggio to Rome and Naples and the rest including many poor people and a number of injured survivors. One of these last died in the night, and was left at a wayside station to be buried.

We crawled over unsafe rails as far as Lazaro, where an iron bridge across the river had been moved some hundred feet by the seismic wave. There we transferred to another train. I spent most of the night in a goods van with twenty-five men, women, and children. Most of them had lost many relations and much property, but were cheerful and even merry. Those left alive have recovered their spirits. That is what has struck me most during my three days in Reggio. They say, "We have suffered much; now we must forget and begin life again."

As the train went slowly along the coast they pointed out their property, mostly orchards of lemon and bergamot (a kind of lime), and estimated their loss. Peasants met them at every station, kissed their hands, brought them eggs and country cheeses and oranges, and asked after the killed and wounded.

As night fell we ate and drank standing or sitting on the floor of the rough truck, lit by one candle. When we had gone about twenty miles in four hours we passed a house with a lighted window. It was the first time the refugees had seen that sight for ten days. The train jolted along the coast, and at sunrise we reached Catanzaro, having travelled one hundred and ten miles in seventeen hours. We went on all day but there were innumerable halts. We met a train of supplies going down and one long train fitted up as a hospital.

The refugees ate, slept, talked and told each other stories of earthquake scenes. Every now and then one would ask after a friend. The answer was nearly always "dead." They discussed too the rebuilding of the town. One of the largest industries in Reggio was the shipment of fruit and oils and no work is being done now in gathering and pressing the bergamots. "But we will come back" said the refugees, "and build again one-story houses and warehouses a mile or two away from Reggio."

Meanwhile, the passengers' spirits rose higher as at last we saw the lights of Naples. There we parted, all incredibly filthy and very tired, hoping to meet again in happier times.

BRITISH HEROISM.

Rome, January 8.

Signor de Nava, member of the Chamber of Deputies, who was a Minister in the Zanardelli Cabinet, telegraphing from Reggio, says:—

In all the villages around Reggio the British warships "Exmouth" and the "Duncan" lent aid in an admirable manner, furnished as they were with every necessary means, and the heroism and self-sacrifice, the order and celerity of the crews were above all praise.

The British sailors listened among the ruins for the faintest groans from the hundreds of injured lying there imprisoned. They erected tents and hospitals, one of which, at Catona, was complete in every detail, and undertook by day and night the embarkation of many wounded refugees, transporting them to Cantania and Syracuse. On their return they landed large supplies of provisions.

The names of Admiral Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, Rear-Admiral Callaghan, Captains Luard and Goodenough, and Commandant Stewart, and the memory of the British officers and sailors will never be forgotten here.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Jan. 22.

The P and O Company's mail steamer "Salsette," which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bridger, Miss	North, Mr W H
Chichester, Mr	Sandiford, Mr G C
Green, Mr and Mrs	Street, Mr P
Hugue, Mr S S	Wyles, Mr J W
Jones, Mr F G	Wood, Mr H
Limjee Mrs	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Buckley, Mr C	Irouside, Mr and Mrs
Bbore, Mr J W	Jackson, Mr F
Best, Mr J	Klemis, Mr A
Bellasis, Mr E	Murphy, Mr
Cook, Miss L	Peterson, Maj
Coxson, Mr G	Robertson, Mr R
Elderton, Mr T	Robinson, Mr R
Edaljee Mr D	Rouse, Capt
Esland, Rev	Sharpe, Mr W
Fernie, Mr G	Sherman, Mr V
Gamsford, Mr J	Souter, Mr H
Griffiths, Mr W	West, Mr D B
Hehir, Col and Mrs	Webb, Miss M
Handa, Mrs H	Watkin, Mr F E
Heathcote, Mr F	

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr F P	Gracey, Capt
Cheape, Mr	Wesley-Smith, Mr J
Datwood, Mr J W	

FROM PORT SAID.

DeArtonano, Mr and Mrs G	Wilson, Mr Frances M
Grinnel, Mr W	

FROM ADEN.

Abboobhoy, Mr	Mann, Mr F R
Menteath, Mr S	Rattonshaw Ardeshir, M

FOR KARACHI.

Abel, Mr G	Hewitt, Mr J
Cox, Capt Mrs and infant	Minty, Mr A
Cowley, Capt	Nixon, Mr and Mrs E
Dods, Mrs S	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," January 23.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander Lowelin, connecting with steamer India for Marseilles and London:—

Aldridge, Mr and Mrs D R	Kirkpatrick, Col C M
Allardyce, Capt J G B	Leth, Revd G M
Bond, Brig-Genl F G	Morris, Mr H N
Betts, Mr	McLeod, Mr and Mrs C C
Collin, Miss A E	O'Donnell, Capt M
Cohen, Mr J M	O'Malley, Lt C A G
Donner, Mr E D	Philips, Mr I W
Dawson, Mr and Mrs H G	Pedler, Mr and Mrs A J
Dissenbe, Mr and Mrs D	Stevenson, Mr F S
Douglas, Mr	Smith, Miss
Davison, Mr J W	Somerset, Mr W E
Grimsley, Mr A G	Teesdale, Mr and Mrs W G
James, Capt C A	Wilson, Mr T S

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S LECTURE TO HIS GENERALS.

A few days ago somewhat of a political sensation was made in Berlin by a newspaper report that the Emperor William, in an address which he gave at a New Year's banquet to the Generals Commanding Army Corps, expressed his approval of an article in the "Deutsche Revue," said to have been written by Count von Schlieffen, formerly Chief of the General Staff. The article, which was headed "War at the Present Day," enlarged on the present isolation of Germany, both military and political, and many of the reflections therein contained would, if ratified by the Emperor in this fashion, have formed the materials for another scandal. The first part of the article, however, was a technical discussion of a purely military character and it was at once seen by sagacious observers that it was to this section that the Emperor wished to call the attention of his generals. Nevertheless, a semi-official denial of the first sensational rumours seems to have been found necessary.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent telegraphs: The well-informed Berlin correspondent of the "Hamburgh Nachrichten" makes an important statement. He says:—"The Emperor had every occasion to deliver a criticism on military topics before the Generals this New Year's Day, for last autumn, concurrently with the Kaiser manœuvres, Army Inspector Baron von der Goltz pitted two Army Corps against one another in East Prussia, an unprecedented event considering that such manœuvres have hitherto been conducted with a skeleton enemy. It was a particularly interesting circumstance that Baron Von der Goltz, in contrast with the other Generals, who still attach importance to the assault "en masse," regards lines in skirmishing order of little depth as alone of practical use on a modern field of battle. In this Baron Von der Goltz finds himself at one with Field Marshal Count Von Schlieffen, who has expressed his views on this subject in as popular a form as is possible in an article in the "Deutsche Revue." The Emperor quoted in his lecture the purely and military passages of the article and confessed to holding the same views. It is quite wrong to suppose that the Emperor read the whole of Count Von Schlieffen's essay, inclusive of the political remarks, and then received an assurance of the unchanging confidence of Generals. There was no question of anything but a purely technical military discussion, which contained nothing remarkable."

A number of the Berlin newspapers express indignation at the indiscretion which brought to light an occurrence which was entirely a private matter between the Commander-in-Chief and his Generals.

SUPREME WAR LORD'S SPEECH.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF ITS CONTEST.

Berlin, Jan. 8.

With the object of checking the rising tide of popular clamour, to-night's "Imperial Gazette" gives prominence to an official statement regarding the Kaiser's conference with his Commanding Generals on January 2.

The Kaiser on that occasion read extracts, from an article in the "Deutsche Revue" by General Count von Schlieffen. The article contained certain merely technical military passages and also a review of the political situation. It declared that Germany and Austria were surrounded by a ring of enemies, and that British hostility to Germany was the most important factor in the international situation.

The official statement declares that his Majesty's utterances were not only confined exclusively to military matters, but were not intended for the public, and should not have formed the object of public criticism. It is further stated that the political views contained in the "Deutsche Revue" article "did not enter into the observations of the Supreme War Lord" in the purely technical discussion in which he indulged in connection with last year's manœuvres.

The official communique, it is declared has been called forth by the "attacks of the foreign Press." No mention is made of the angry comment with which the German Press is still filled.

The Emperor's exoneration from responsibility for the political indiscretions of the "Revue" is not likely to suppress the demand for the discussion of the entire episode in Parliament. The "Hamburger Nachrichten," the organ of the Bismarckians, insists that "it is the imperative duty of the Chancellor to clear up the incident before the gravest unrest has occurred. The Chancellor must say if he was aware of the Kaiser's intention to convert the reception of the Generals into a political demonstration, and if so, what attitude the Chancellor assumed."

NEWSPAPER DICUSSION.

References to the effect of the episode in England continue to appear in many quarters, and the Clerical Palace organ, the "Reichsbote," suggests that English journalists would have suppressed such "sensations" in the interest of the State. The "Berliner Zeitung" retorts. "It is forgotten that it is easier for the English Press to maintain silence than for the German. The English King and the English Ministers talk less than the German Emperor and the German Ministers. When they do talk, they do not so often antagonise public opinion as in our own country."

The "Rhenish Westphalian Gazette," while declaring the Kaiser's expose of the military position was untimely, says, "A German-English understanding is altogether out of the question after the entente policy which Britain has organised with consummate skill, and which has resulted in the complete encircling of the German Empire. It would be desirable for such friendly relations between the King and the Kaiser to be maintained as would gradually bring about an improvement of the political relations of the two empires. The pass to which things have come in England is proved by the circumstance that almost all the London newspapers are striving to exploit the King's visit to Berlin for anti-German purposes."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says: "Foreign nations would not be disturbed if merely a Prussian general had spoked. He had a model in Lord Roberts, who only recently, at a regular sitting of the House of Lords, made a speech charging Germany with ulterior designs on England, just as the 'Revue' article levels the same charge against England. It is noteworthy that what other monarchs say or do remains a secret. The public never hears what King Edward says to other Sovereigns and Ministers whom he meets on his travels."

The "Hanover Courier" says: "Our misgivings about the effect of the episode abroad have no connection with England, for England is not so particular when it comes to excesses and attacks against Germany and the German Emperor."

The Christian Literature Society, Madras, has just issued two pamphlets one, "Ringeltaube the Rishi" by the Rev. William Robinson, a conversation of the same writer's longer work on the pioneer Missionary of the London Missionary Society in Travancore; the other a reprint of a remarkable article on "Christianity in India" which Dr. J. N. Farquhar contributed some time ago to the "Contemporary Review" (price 1½ annas). Both will command themselves to all interested in Missionary work in this country.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Sir George Birdwood, in the letter from which I have quoted the extracts relating to the Victoria and Albert Museum, remarks:—"The "Times," you will see, does me the honour of associating my name with the work done by Wardle in promoting the utilization of Indian 'tusser' silk, and the cultivation of mulberry silk in Kashmir. The latter revival was initiated by Sir Walter Lawrence and I was merely the channel between him and the India Office and the India Office and Wardle. As to Indian 'tusser,' I did set Sir Thomas to that Sisyphian job; but long before that Colonel Sykes, in the Bombay Presidency, had directed attention to the subject in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society (of London), Vol. III, and Roxburgh, the great botanist, in Bengal, in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, (Vol. VII.) My earliest knowledge of the subject was derived direct from Colonel Sykes, an intimate friend of my family, and, again, another Bombay man, a Merchant, Edwin Heycock, Sheriff of Bombay in 1858, called public attention to it in quite a dramatic manner, as you will see if you look up a file of the papers of that date, at the meeting held in the Town Hall for the purpose of founding the Victoria and Albert Museum—of Bombay, not South Kensington! I desire to make these points not simply to vindicate the place of honour Bombay holds in the history of this Indian economic product, but because nothing is more hateful to me than the growing practice of the day of booming the labours of contemporaries without re-calling, as should invariably be done, the efforts of their predecessors in the same fields of research or enterprise.

'Nul n'aura de l'esprit
Hors nous et nos amis'

is a detestable rule of conduct, and it strikes at the very root of individual and social and national culture, the one true foundation of which is the grateful, the exultant, the devout recognition of the debt, in its totality and its details, the present owes to the past.

SIR HENRY COTTON.

Sir George Birdwood continues:—"In this very connection, I must add a line to say how delightful I find it to be for once in complete agreement with Sir Henry Cotton in his effective demolition, at one stroke, of Sir George Darwin's support of Dr. Francis Galton's claim to priority in the introduction of the now prevailing plan for the identification of individuals by their finger marks. Not even in the aplication of the plan of the identification of criminals has Dr. Francis Galton any title to the priority claimed for him; and as for the use of finger marks, further authentication of persons, and particularly "personages," Sir George Darwin seems to have lost sight of the famous 'tugra' of the Emperors of Turkey, which is nothing but a conventional

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, January 2.

Capt C Dundas of Dundas has been appointed a naval aide-de-camp to his Majesty the King, in place of Capt G E Patey, M V O., promoted to flag rank. The undermentioned engineer-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of engineer-commander in his Majesty's fleet :—H J Clegg, H Williams, P. D. Maltby, J D Wilson, C H A Bermingham, H G Summerford, S. M. G. Bryer (Jan. 1). In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of April 24, 1902, Lieut C W P Bouverie has been promoted to the rank of commander on the Retired List of his Majesty's fleet (Jan 1). The undermentioned sub-lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's fleet:—C S Morris (July 15, 1906), J B Grey-Smith (Dec 30, 1907), W O H Lambert (Sept 15), B C Gourley (Dec 15), H P Rogers (Dec 30). In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908, the undermentioned engineer-commanders have been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of engineer-captain:—T Green, C H Steward, A Kerr (Jan 1). In accordance with the provisions of his Majesty's Order in Council of March 19, 1908, Engineer-Comdr J W Agnew has been placed on the Retired List (Jan 1).

Jan 4.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut T H Chudley to be lieutenant (Dec 31); Probationar Sub-Lieut T W F Winter has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant (July 1).

War Office Jan. 5.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—Lieut-Gen. J H Wodehouse, CB, CMG, to command the Northern Army (Nov. 10); Major Gen. A A Pearson, CB, Indian Army, to command a Division (Oct. 30); Major-Gen H C Sclater CB, to command a Division (Nov. 17); Major M E Willoughby, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), from a deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general to be a military attache and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while, employed, vice Major G E Pereira, CMG, DSO, Grenadier Guards (Jan. 1).

Establishments.

Staff College—Lieut-Col F L Banon, a General Staff officer, second grade, is promoted to the first grade, vice Brevet Col L A M Stopford (Jan 1).

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Sergt-Major L R Plumb, from 1st (Royal) Dragoons, to be ridingmaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Major D. Hall, retired (Jan. 6).

2nd Life Guards—Second Lieutenant D F P Wormald, from Coldstream Guards, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H F C A Cradock, appointed adjutant (Jan 6).

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Lieut H A Tomkinson, adjutant, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal warrant for pay and Promotion, 1907 (Dec 22).

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Lieut M L Lakin, to be captain, vice P D Fitzgerald D S O promoted; Supernumerary Lieut J Blakiston-Houston to be lieutenant, vice M L Lakin (Dec 23).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Supernumerary Capt H G Paingle to be captain, vice C D Hope seconded (Nov. 3); Lieut R T Hammick to be adjutant, vice H G Pringle (Oct 12).

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H M Slater, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay (Dec 31); Lieut-Col and Brevet Col M F Fegen, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay; Major E Bickford to be lieutenant-colonel, vice M F Fegen (Jan 4); Lieut R F Cottrell resign his commission (Jan 6).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col. A. M. Mantell, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay (Jan. 5); Major C F Close, C M G., to be lieutenent-colonel, vice Brevet Col W. Yolland, retired, and to retain his appointment as a General Staff officer, First grade, at Headquarters; Brevet Major J M C Colvin, V C to be major, vice C F Close, C M G (Dec, 21); Capt E H Harvey retires on retired pay (Jan. 6); Lieut. H B Clarke to be captain, under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1907 (Nov. 22). The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R A Cammell, vice J. P. Galbraith, promoted; J T Heath, vice W L de M Carry, promoted; A H Brown, vice T N Dunman, promoted; H E Kentish, vice A E Coningham, promoted; A P Sayer, vice A W Stokes, promoted; A G B Buchanen, vice E W C Sanden, promoted; F H E Townshend, vice A E Davidson, promoted, F McC Denie, vice Sir T R L Thompson Bart., promoted: D S Johnston, vice B H Wilbraham, promoted; J L Tomlin, vice H W E Forsyth, promoted; A Izat, vice D S Collins, promoted; C G Moores, vice P C Lord, promoted; A F Day, vice H P T Lefroy, promoted; A V T Robinson, vice H B Clarke; M Everett, vice A H Du Boulay, promoted (Nov. 22); L Fraustadt, vice G C H White, deceased (Nov. 30). Quartermaster and Honorary Capt T J Clark is placed on retired pay. Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieut G J Butler, to be quartermaster, vice Honorary Capt T J Clark (Jan. 3).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Capt E Longueville to be imental adjutant, vice E T H Hanbury-Tracy n. 1.)

Infantry.

e Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt.—Supernerary Capt W G T Currie to be captain, vice Byng, appointed adjutant, 6th batt (Nov 20.)

The Royal Irish Regt. Capt C E Galwey to be major, vice Brevet Lieut Col A H Morris, C M G, DSO, promoted lieutenant-colonel, half pay (Jan 3.)

The Cheshire Regt.—Second Lieut F J H Pring to be lieutenant, vice H N Baker, admitted to the Indian Army (Nov 13).

The Hampshire Regt.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col L Munro, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion is placed on half-pay, Major G H Nicholson to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col L Munro. Capt W de L Williams, D S O, to be major, vice G H Nicholson (Jan 3).

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut E. A. Leathall to be lieutenant, vice J. A. Pollock, seconded (Dec. 11).

The Northamptonshire Regt The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains :—G P Ommanney, in succession to Major A Parkin, employed with the West African Regt; E L Hughes vice G P Ommanney, seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Oct 1).

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Lieut Rosy G C Brock to be adjutant, vice Capt H W Sonw (Jan 1) The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut H K Longman resigns his Commission (Jan 6).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Major E S D Golds chmidt is placed on retired pay (Jan. 5). Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Capt J F Mackay, V C, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry; Supernumerary Capt A L C Clarke to be captain, vice J F Mackay, V C (Nov 23).

Army Service Corps.

Capt W D V O King resigns his commission Lieut P W Beall, from 3rd batt the Leicestershire Regt to be second lieut (Jan 6.)

Army Medical Service.

Surg Gen W B Slaughter is placed on retired pay (Dec 31). Col A W P Inman, M B half-pay, retires on retired pay (Jan 6).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev W C Parr, M A chaplain to the forces, first class, retires on retired pay (Jan 6.)

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss M E Jacob, staff nurse, resigns her appointment (Jan 6).

Army Pay Department.

Col S J Wynne, chief paymaster, is placed on retired pay (Jan 1).

Army Schools.

The undermentioned inspectors of Army schools and honorary captains are placed on retired pay :—C. Lincoln T. Wright (Jan. 4). The undermentioned Army schoolmasters to be inspectors of Army schools, with the honorary rank of lieutenant :—L. Spiegelhalter, G. A. Steele (Jan. 4).

Memoranda.

Brevet Col M. F. Fegen, half-pay, to be colonel (Jan. 6). Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col L A M Stopford, on completion of his period of Service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay (Jan 1). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels :—H G C Swayne, R E (Dec 31); A L Caldwell, the Army Service Corps; C W King, M V O, the Service Corps (Jan 1). Lieut-Col H S Jeudwine, on vacating appointment as a General Staff officer second grade, at Headquaters, is placed on half-pay (Jan 1) Major and Brevet Lieut-Col A H Morris, C M G, D S O, from the Royal Irish Regt., to be Lieutenant colonel half-pay (Jan 3) Major H B Brownlow, half-pay, retires on retired pay (Jan 6) The undermentioned inspectors of works and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain :—F Earle, ARIBA; E A Nicholls, FSI (Jan 1.) The undermentioned native officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement :—Risaldar Major Malik Ahmadayar Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers (July 1, 1907); Subadar Major Nawa Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 66th Punjabis (Nov 1).

Reserve of Officers.

H B Wheeler, late lieutenant 3rd batt the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt), to be lieutenant (Jan 6).

Special Reserve.

Royal Field Reserve Artillery.

The Clare Royal Field Reserve Art—Second Lieut W A Brady-Browne resigns his commission (Dec 21).

Infantry Battalions.

3rd King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Second Lieut W F Dawson, from the late 4th King's (Shropshire Light Inf), to be lieutenant (Nov 23).

3rd Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—L M Gibbs to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Nov 14).

3rd East Yorkshire Regt—E E S B Atherley Jones to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Dec 1).

3rd Bedfordshire Regt—Capt R B Knight is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (Dec 19).

4th Bedfordshire Regt—The Hon F Bowes-Lyon to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Dec 8).

4th East Surrey Regt—Major H V B de Satge resigns his commission (Oct 14).

4th South Staffordshire Regt—Capt H G Woolf, from the late 5th Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), to be captain (July 31).

3rd King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf)—Capt C S Buckle is appointed instructor of musketry, vice Lieut C A Ogden (Jan. 4).

3rd Manchester Regt—J R Turner to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Nov. 19).

3rd Gordon Highlanders—G L Cruickshank to be second lieutenant (on probation) (Dec. 1).

3rd Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Second Lieut C D Blake resigns his commission (Dec. 23).

Admiralty, 4th January.

Chief Carpenter John Francis Jeffery has been promoted to the rank of Carpenter Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 21st December.

Admiralty, 5th January.

Acting Engineer Lieutenant Cyril Bedford Evington has been confirmed in the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st August.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—Lieutenant Henry Goschen Philpott has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Clerk Oswald Johnson Wainwright has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 20th December,

Admiralty, 6th January,

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

George Samuel Brown. Dated 15th May, John Noel Pelly. Kenneth Park Dalglish. Dated 30th May, Basil Owen Bell-Salter. Arthur Edwin Durham dated 15th June,

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Granville R F Smith, from half-pay, to be an Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Colonel H G D Shute, D S O Dated 1st January.

Major Hugh A D Simpson-Baikie, Royal Artillery from an Assistant Military Secretary to be a General Staff Officer at Head-Quarters, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H S Jeudwine. Dated 1st January.

Major George H St Hill, Royal North Devon (Hussars) Yeomanry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir G T Carter, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Barbados and its Dependencies. Dated 28th October.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery, Brevet Colonel Sydenham C.-U. Smith, Royal Artillery, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Major C E D, Budworth, M V O, Royal Artillery. Dated 1st January,

Inspection and Experimental Staff, Captain Alexander E. King, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Lieutenant L. C. Adams, Royal Artillery Dated 1st January,

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain Maurice E. Sowerby is placed on the Half-pay List under the provisions of Article 267-7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 15th December,

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Second Lieutenant Frank N. Lane to be Lieutenant vice E V Harrison, resigned. Dated 12th December.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant Ferdinand E McClellan is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 21st December.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Francis M Basset to be Captain, vice H C Jackson, seconded. Dated 16th December.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Captain Alec W S Brock to be Adjutant, vice C T M Hare. Dated 13th November.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major Charles P. A. Hull to be Major vice. W. Hayes-Sadler. placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 22nd December.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain Edward D'A. Le Mottee, DSO, is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 23rd October.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John G Collins is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 19th December.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Captain Alfred C Parker is placed on the Half-pay List under the provisions of Article 267 7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 7th January.

Captain Roland H Waithman is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 16th December

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Major James W Sears to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. W. Steward, whose tenure of command has expired. Dated 1st January.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William Birch is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 9th January.

Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Francis D Astley-Russell, from The Cheshire Regiment, to be Quertermaster, vice Honorary Lieutenant W Birch. Dated 9th January.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Frederick W Radcliffe to be Captain, vice J Dauncey, deceased. Dated 20th December.

The Welsh Regiment, Captain Bertram E. Crocker, from The Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Major, vice H. Schofield, promoted. Dated 9th January.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 7th December.

Maurice K. Hodgson, vice M B. Webb, seconded.

Herbert M. Milward, vice M. K. Hodgson, appointed Adjutant.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Walter R. Russell to be Captain, in succession to Major E. O. Smith, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 1st December.

Second Lieutenant George N. Miller to be Lieutenant, vice E. L. Hughes promoted. Dated 1st October.

The Durham Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant William T. Wyllie to be Lieutenant, vice J. G. Gillespie, resigned. Dated 30th December.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Captain and Brevet Major Edward C. Bradford to be Major, vice B. H. M. Fox, retired. Dated 30th December.

Supernumerary Captain Philip G. W. Eckford to be Captain, vice Brevet Major, E. C. Bradford. Dated 30th December.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Captain Charles Conyers to be Major, vice E. S. D. Goldschmidt, retired. Dated 5th January.

The Connaught Rangers, Captain Lionel W. P. De Hochepied Larpent is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 8th December.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Nelson G. Anderson, D.S.O., is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 16th December.

Second Lieutenant Newman L. Craig, from Unattached List, Indian Army, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Second Lieutenant H. E. Hosking, who exchanges. Dated 9th January.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel Philip M. Ellis to be Surgeon-General, vice W. B. Slaughter, retired. Dated 31st December.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Jenning, M. D., from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel, vice P. M. Ellis. Dated 31st December.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Second Lieutenant Herbert E. Hosking, from the Army Service Corps, to be Second Lieutenant with a view to appointment to the Indian Army, vice N. L. Craig, who exchanges. Dated 9th January.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The undermentioned to be Chaplains to the Forces, Fourth Class. Dated 8th January.

The Reverend Matthew Tobias B. A.

The Reverend Charles Leslie Halifax Beardmore, M. A.

The Reverend William Herbert Latimer Miller, B. A.

The Reverend Frederick Stanley Pears Lynn Girdlestone, M. A.

Memoranda.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Richard Bannatine-Allason, C. B., commanding Orange River Colony District, to be Major-General. Dated 1st January.

Captain Patrick H. Guthrie, half-pay, resigns his commission. Dated 9th January.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL'S MISSION TO CHINA.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil expects to be absent three or four months on his mission to the East. He will be accompanied by Lady Florence Cecil, and will probably return from China by way of the United States.

Lord William Cecil has informed Reuter's representative that he is going to China, at the request of an influential committee of graduates of Oxford and Cambridge to inquire into the most suitable site for an educational mission on Christian lines in that country. At present a great deal of educational work is being done by the American missions, but very little is being done by the English, and the success that has attended the American efforts has proved the soundness of this policy. The lines on which the committee desire to found this mission are those rather of co-operation than of competition. They think that one union University will at once be more efficient and more economical than many smaller establishments working without method and in many cases ill-supported from home. They hope to avoid the difficulties of divergent religious teaching by founding such a union University on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge. While each college or hostel of the University will be under the control of some mission body, the University itself, like Oxford and Cambridge, will not be attached to any one body or denomination. The University will concern itself chiefly with the teaching of arts, science, and engineering. The colleges, as in our own Universities, will be responsible for the moral welfare and religious teaching of the students.

To make this scheme effective, there must be co-operation between the various mission bodies, and the scheme will be more effective if that co operation is of an international character. The University is not intended to be a permanent foreign settlement in China, With the growing body of Chinese Christians, it is hoped that in the near future the chairs may be filled with those who have been students in the University. The foreign missionary, the foreign engineer, the foreign Custom House official, are only temporary expedients, and must, if China is to take her place among the nations of the world, be succeeded by men of Chinese nationality.

Both as Christians and as Englishmen, the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge feel that the debt that England owes in past ages to foreign teaching and foreign missionary effort should be repaid at at the present age to that nation, which, of all nations seems at the present time most anxious for Western knowledge. They feel that this debt can better be repaid by sending English teachers to China than by welcoming Chinese students to England. Without condemning altogether the policy of sending people inexperienced in Western life to the West, those who have knowledge of such matters say that it is a course which can only be followed in special cases with any advantage. The member of an Eastern civilization who studies in the West is far too apt to learn the bad side of Western civilisation rather than the pure and noble. He returns to the East out of sympathy with his own country, and not imbued with the noble thoughts of Christian civilisation. He is neither a Chinaman nor an Englishman; he is neither a Confucian nor a Christian; he is neither Western nor Eastern! and, therefore, it is far better to keep the youth of China in China, and there to give them as good a Western education as they could get in any Western country.

It is with this object of getting a definite scheme to put before the British and the Christian public that Lord William Cecil goes to China. On returning by way of the United States, Lord William Cecil will endeavour to enlist the sympathy of some of the American mission bodies in the scheme.

THE RECORD FALL IN TRADE.

Progress Month by Month.

London, January 9.

The trade returns for the month of December—a summary of which appeared in our issue yesterday—wind up one of the most disastrous years in the annals of British trade. The shrinkage month by month during 1908 in British exports, compared with the corresponding months of 1907, was as follows:—

	Decrease £		Decrease £
January ...	662,000	July	6,746,000
February ...	786,000	August	7,012,000
March	1,829,000	September .	3,535,000
April	3,711,000	October	5,311,000
May	5,855,000	November .	6,714,000
June	4,157,000	December ...	3,340,000

The shrinkage has varied from month to month and was heaviest in August. The total loss in exports in the year was £48,815,000. This is the heaviest decline ever recorded in any one year of British trade.

Though the fall was apparently less in December, than in previous months, this cannot be taken as a certain indication that is ceasing. In December 1907 the month with which it is compared, the first effects of the financial crisis were being felt, and trade was already upon the downward grade.

It is unfortunately impossible yet to show how the trade of foreign countries has stood the depression as the foreign statistics for the year are not yet available. But on the figures for the first nine months it is probable that the shrinkage in German exports will not exceed, if it reaches, six millions, and will thus be only one-eighth of the British shrinkage.

A feature is the increase in the British exports of raw materials. The value of these rose from £29,529,000 in 1899 to £52,332,000 in 1908. The chief item in this class of exports is coal, which rose from £23,093,000 in 1899 to £41,615,000 in 1908. It is not a healthy sign that the exports of raw materials should show continued expansion, as they are (1) a monopoly in some cases, i.e. Welsh naval coal, and (2) exhaustible and in the nature of national capital.

THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOODS.

Hand and Power Drilling Machines.

PORTABLE HAND FORGES.

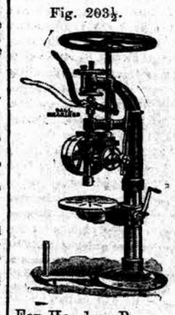
Fig. 203½.  For Hand or Power.

Fig. 401. Portable Hand Forge.

Fig. 96. For Hand or Power

Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.

Figures 203½ and 96 we keep in Stock, with many other styles, larger and smaller, for both hand and power.

NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.,
19, Hummum Street,
BOMBAY.

Are your lips white, your cheeks colorless, your ears transparent? And do you look thin and careworn? It doesn't take much imagination to see red lips, blooming cheeks, and a bright, cheerful face, in every bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

If your appetite is poor, your digestion imperfect, and you feel nervous and weak, you ought to take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It expels all impurities from the blood, and gives strength and vigor to the nerves. It will surely restore you to health.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons. For Typewriters.

18 CT. GOLD "EXTENSIBLE" WATCH BRACELETS

No. 191-221. Minanese Bracelet,
Woven gold band which can be shortened or lengthened at will
Exactly like illustration.

Set with pearls and rubies from Rs. 290 to 350
Set with pearls and emeralds " " 300 to 350
Set with diamonds and rubies " " 575 to 700

We have a variety of other designs set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds or pearls in prices varying. from Rs. 350 to 1,000

Write for Price List No. 44.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience.
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
"Really wholesome Confectionery"
"Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
LONDON.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

KEATING'S LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED SARSAPARILLA
Estd. Since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSING THE BLOOD AND REMOVING DISEASE
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPANY
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ltd. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.
NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.
PERFECT FILTRATION
INSIDE CARBONATOR.
On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.
Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.
WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.
FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.
Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness. Checks Decay; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLANDS, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Lasting appearance of the Hair.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 21, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 22, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 1/2		1-16
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 5/16	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 3/4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 11/16		3/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16		3/8
do. in New York ...	51 3-8		5/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·12 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·48	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3	Since	e 14th Jan.09.
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	2 3/4		
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 3/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/2	1/8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £225,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 13-16d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.)77 10 1-4 unchgd.

Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by sales from the East.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£33,100,000	Inc. £1,400,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,000,000	Inc. £19,00,000
Other Deposits	...£41,100,000	Dec. £1,800,000
Government Securities	...£14,800,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Other Securities	...£29,500,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Notes and Gold	...£22,400,000	Inc. £1,400,000

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Unchanged.
Futures	... Firm.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	... Steady.
Total Sales	12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 300 ,,
Imports	31,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...5·27+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·15 +07	5·13 +06	5·13 +06	5·12 +06	5·11 +05
June-July.	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	
5·11 +05	5·10 +05	5·02 +05	4·97 +04	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	29,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	43,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	25,000 ,,
Do to Continent	12,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—10·00+15	
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·66+10	Advanced on spinners reported to be bidding more freely and on limited offerings.
Do. do. May 9·63+10	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 5-8+1-8

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·70+09

Do. do. May 9·78+09

Closing Tone of Futures—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 36 3-4 May-June—Hull—Done—Canal.

Red Karachi C.I.F.—36 1-4 May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 3-8 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Firm.

Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs. 35 5-8 Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—36 1-2 Jan.-Feb.—Value—Steady

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 44 Apl.-May—H. A. and D.—Value—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 41 Apl.-May.—Hamburg—Value—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 2-8 — 1-8

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C, and F. Indus 13s. 3d.

Months of Shipment—May.-August—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5s. 2 1-2d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [22ND JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,61,280	London	National Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	do	Bank of Bombay.
1 Bundle Rs.....	800	Gwadhar	M. Mackenzie and Co
1 do do.....	800	Muscat	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	135	Busreh	E. Haylm
Rupees	2,365		
1 Box Sovs	1,500	Aden	H. S. H. Mahamad.
Gold Coins...	3,975		
2 Boxes Sovs ...	14,025	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins...	3,377		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England...3 per cent,	from	14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent,	,,	14th Jan.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent.	,,	14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent.	,,	12th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand. Buyers are still very scarce and for near delivery possibly 1s. 3 31-32d. can be done for Telegraphic. Credits are ready at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 months' sight but bills are not offered very freely. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Malta	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	120
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	201
Singapore—30 days' sight ...	172½

Government Paper :—

There has not been much doing in this market to-day. The quotations opened at 94 3-8 ready and 94 5-8 for delivery at which there was small buyers at the close. Calcutta market is unchanged at 64 5-16 ready and 64 1-2 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs.	94·6
1st Settlement	— ...	,,	94·7

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Thursday closed 3-16 down at 23 11-16 for ready and 1-8 down at 23 9-16 for delivery two months' forward. New York was 5-8 lower at 51 3-8. Locally the market has been irregular. At opening the ready rate was quoted at 60 5-8 ex duty, and gradually advanced to 61 1-8 ex duty. Later a local Bank became a seller and the quotation then fell 5-16 to 60 11-16 ex duty at which we close. The forward market has fluctuated in like manner and closes as under. Bar Gold is steady :—

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	11	0
2nd Settlement	60	9	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	5,25,000
Other Deposits	.....	3,08,000
Sundries	.....	3,67,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,45,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	48,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	3,48,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	7,80,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,89,000	.....
Bullion	.....	9,000
Balances with other Banks...	.....	1,56,000
Sundries	.....	13,000
Cash	.....	8,37,000

Council Bills :—

At the Weekly Baddings on Wednesday last for 120 lakhs, 92·50 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3d. 15-16d. and 27·60 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3d. 31-32d., tenderers at these rates receiving 21 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 121·99 lakhs. For next week 120 lakhs is again advertised for sale.

The mail of the 8th January brings £60,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	34,20,000
Bombay	,,	13,00,000
Madras	,,	15,70,000
Total...	Rs.	64,90,000

The mail of the 15th January brings £40,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, and £30,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	35,30,000
Bombay	,,	33,10,000
Madras	,,	8,90,000
Total...	Rs.	77,30,000

The mail of the 22nd January brings £100,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	41,70,000
Bombay	,,	39,60,000
Madras	,,	11,40,000
Total ...	Rs.	93,00,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	27,160	159,373	93,533
Central India ...	8,892	26,712	6,199
Barsee and Nugger ...	5,603	28,162	32,705
Berars...	24,244	156,286	163,100
Central Provinces ...	13,687	62,869	121,003
Total Oomras...	79,586	433,402	421,543
Dhollera	6,238	30,224	26,476
Broach	...	1,743	1,026
Ccompta and Dharwar	1,086	25,919	23,856
Westerns	124	3,934	1,440
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	11,777	201,048	221,357
Bengals, Rajputana...	1,752	4,245	7,928
Sind	344	4,959	15,838
Persian	44	410	298
American	...	3,564	9,223
Egyptian	371	2,078	1,446
Other Sorts	51	391	137
Totals...	101,353	711,917	730,580

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	101,353	86,266	+15,087
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 21st Jan... ...	711,917	730,580	—18,663
Shipments for the week Europe	47,427	22,382	+25,045
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	28,569	42,152	—13,583
Total ...	75,996	64,534	+11,462
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 21st Jan.— Europe	202,427	172,342	+30,085
China	5,635	5,216	+419
Japan	163,804	137,296	+26,508
Coast Ports ...	7,406	8,899	—1,493
Total ...	379,272	323,753	+55,519
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	1,639	7,900	—6,261
China ... ... Japan ... ... Coast Ports ...	11,672	1,700	+9,972

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1908.—4,556 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 24th Oct. 1908.—1,191 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 21st Jan. 1909.	711,917
	1,111,917
Shipments from 1st October 08 to 21st Jan. 1909	379,272
	732,645
Afloat	13,311
	719,334
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	325,000
Stock in all hands on 22nd January 1909	394,334

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have again to report a steady rise in prices in the Home markets during the week. Manipulation in America, farmers holding, and signs of improvement in the Manchester market are the chief causes of the continued advance. The next Ginners' Report is expected here on the 24th instant, and by some, this is expected to have a bearish influence on the market. Forecasts of the report vary from 12,720,000 bales to 12,650,000 bales. Anything in the neighbourhood of the former figure would probably be taken as ballish. There is more speculative element in the market now, and fluctuations may consequently be wider.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here on last Friday and to-day.

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.		This week.		Difference.
Spot	5·18	...	5·29	...	+·09
Futures, Jan.-Feb ...	4·93	...	5·15	...	+·22
Do. Apl.-May. ...	4·90	...	5·12	...	+·22
NEW YORK—					
Spot	9·60	...	10·00	...	+·40
Futures, Mar. ...	9·63	...	9·66	...	+·34
Do. May.	9·88	...	9·93	...	+·30
NEW ORLEANS—					
Spot	9 1-4	...	9·7-8	...	+5-8
Futures, Mar. ...	9·36	...	9·70	...	+·34
Do. May.	9·40	...	9·78	...	+·38

During the early part of the past week the local market was steady with slight fluctuations but the last day or two, in sympathy with the continued rise in the Home Markets, the tendency has again been to advance. A large business has been done in January settlements, but there is still a considerable amount outstanding. In "sutta" fully good Bengal, there is a squeeze for the settlement, and prices have advanced fully Rs. 9. Broach has ruled comparatively quiet with little doing in "suttas" but has gone up Rs. 5, the last two days. Khangaum-Akola has advanced Rs. 5; Khandeish Rs. 3 to 4; and fine M. G. Bengal Rs. 6. The January position is now the chief centre of interest. Business has however been done by Japan shippers during the week in Oomras and Broach for February, March and April delivery.

For ready cotton the demand has at times been good, and the turn over has been fair for the whole week. Oomras, Khandeish and Bengals have been enquired for by shippers, and mills have taken a fair share of these descriptions and also the stapled sorts available. Prices have advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 all round.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	238	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach	232	,,
Fine. M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat...	223	Jan. 09
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	218	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	209	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	203	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	202	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	185	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	189	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	193	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	187	,,
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	231	May

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	...	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	15,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May
5·14	5·12	5·12	5·11
—01	—01	—01	—01
May.-June	**June.-July**	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.** **Sept.-Oct.**
5·10	5·10	5·09	5·01 4·96
—01	—01	—01	—01 —01

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 20th instant.

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm and a fair business has been done during the week. The "Haddon Hall" filled up at 11s. Antwerp for February. Liners have booked at 10s. 6d. to 11s. for Marseilles, Liverpool January, and 11s. February. For Trieste Venice a good line was booked at 13s. 6d. seeds, 14s. cotton for February, and a small lot for March-April and May at 13s. seeds, 13s. 6d. cotton. For London the P. and O. filled up at 11s. 6d. to 12s. January, and booked a fair quality for February at 12s. 2,000 tons was done for p. p. March at 12s. 6d.

Several steamers have been fixed from Rice Ports, etc. at 19s. to 20s.

A steamer, February loading, is reported to have been fixed by a European house from Karachi to one p.p. at 13s. 6d., 2 p.p.'s. at 14s.

The market closes firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The marked has ruled quiet but steady during the week with a fair demand. At the close we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8 3	0 B. T.
April-May	,,	7 15	6 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is dull and prices have declined. Turia and brown Kutni are offering freely. We quote :—

Ready, Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	7 8	0 B. T.
April-May ,, ,, ...	,,	7 11	0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat April-May...	,,	8 0	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market has been firm and prices are hardening. Supplies are small and with fair clearances dealers are inclined to advance rates. We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	47	0 0
Mimbara	,,	48	0 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,	51	0 0

Castorseed :—

The market has ruled steady throughout the week at Rs. 30-0-0 for ready and Rs. 5-14-0 R. T. April-May.

Poppyseed :—

The market has been steady at Rs. 9-9-0 for ready and Rs. 9-8-0 April-May.

Cottonseed :—

Has been steady with a fair demand. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	25	0 0
February	Rs.	24	8 0

Groundnuts—

The market is easier with little enquiry. We quote :—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs.	40	8 0

Mowraseed :—

The market is firm at Rs. 6-13-0 to Rs. 6-14-0 B. T.

WHEAT—

The markrt is firm owing to want of winter rain. If rain continues to hold off prices are likely to advance as New Crop is selling at much below ready prices.

Ready White Karachi ...	Rs.	6 12	0
June.-July	,,	5 7	6 R. T.
Apl.-May White Delhi.	,,	5 9	0 R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	30,361	cwts.
Linseed	9,789	,,
Rapeseed	13,008	,,
Gingellyseed	93,213	,,
Poppyseed	1219	,,
Groundnuts	18,032	,,
Castorseed	19,560	,,
Rice	147,259	,,
Myrabollams	30,831	,,
Cottonseed	231,024	,,
Mowraseed	1,807	,,
Gram	6,318	,,
Joowar	3,692	,,
Maize	94	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet and prices are weaker.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues dull with little doing.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—There is no change in the market, and no improvement has taken place in the market.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is dull and the demand from upcountry being very poor little business is doing.

DHOOTIES :—We have no change to report here. The Home market is firm and a considerable business is reported to have been done.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The market is quiet at Home and Sterling prices are 20s. to 25s. down on the week. This has affected our market very badly and rupee prices are 12 to 16 annas per cwt lower The consumptive demand has also stopped owing to the drop in Rupee prices.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	13	0
Cobra Brand Bulk loose per unit ...	3	0	0
Cobra Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	10	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 9 gales per Steamer ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market is quiet and mill shares have declined during this week. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs. 1,457 1-2 X. D., Bank of India's to Rs. 69 1-2 C. D. and Indian Specie Bank shares after touching Rs. 53 1-2 have improved to Rs. 54 1-2 C. D. In mill companies, Central India's are unchanged at Rs. 1,640, Colaba Land and Mill Coy shares are steady at Rs. 1,125, Currimbhai's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,050, Crescent's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 105, Connaught's at Rs. 245 to Rs. 250, David's after touching Rs. 410 closed at Rs. 417 1-2. A goodlot of Empress Mill shares was placed at Rs. 330. Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 267 1-2. Framji Petit's are steady at Rs. 1,740; James Greaves' are steady at Rs. 325, Kohinoor's have dropped to Rs. 800, Maneckji Petit's have been fluctuating a good deal. They declined as far as Rs. 3,175 and then advanced to Rs. 3,230 and closed at Rs. 3,212 1-2 for February. New Great Eastern S. and W. Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 212-12. New City of Bombay are quiet at Rs. 710, Phœnix at Rs. 105, Southern Maratha's are week at Rs. 200. Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,340 Svadeshi's are quiet at Rs. 1,340. In Press Companies Mofussils are steady at Rs. 640, Indian Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 127 1-2 and New Berars at Rs. 485. In Miscellaneous Companies New Issues of Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have declined to Rs. 420. The Bombay E. S. and T. Co., Ld. Preference shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 155 and Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 122. Bombay Flour's have changed hands at Rs. 910. Kemp's at Rs. 214, Treacher's at Rs. 630 and Phillip's at Rs. 54. The Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ld. Ordinary shares have remained unchanged at Rs. 345 and Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 270 at which rate they are steady. The Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy. Ld. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 492 1-2. Tata Iron Steel Coy., lots (10 ordinarys and one deferred shares making one lot) have dropped to Rs. 14 discount per share and deferred shares alone after touching Rs. 53 have improved to Rs. 58. Thacker's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 286. In Railway Companies Amritsar Patiti's have been put through at Rs. 122, Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 422 1-2, Ahmedabad Prantej have advanced to Rs. 595 and Ahmedabad Dholka's to Rs. 110. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust repayable (1968)	98-8-0
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust ,, (1968)...	96-14-0
4 per cent. ,, Municipal ,, (1946)...	98-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, (1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, (1926)...	112-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, (1928)...	113-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, (1933)...	114-0-0
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,, (1953)...	118-0-0

Latest quotation received, on 22nd January from London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons ...	91½
Erie ...	32
Unions...	184½
Southern Pref. (American ...	65
Canadian Pacific Railway ...	180½
Grand Trunk 3rd Pref ...	47
South Eastern (Defd) ...	32½
Burma Railway ...	107
Nizam's State Railway...	110
South Indian Railway (1910)...	101
Southern Punjab Railway ...	126
Brighton A (Berthas) ...	87½
Great Northern Defd. (York A) ...	45½
Great Western (Ord.) ...	123½
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ex. d.	206½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	4 3/8
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.) ...	8½
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	3
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference) ...	10½
British Electric Traction Preference...	3½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary) ...	4½
Calcutta Electric Supply ...	6
Calcutta Trams... ...	4½
Shell Transport (Ordy.) ...	£2-6-6
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	92½
Chartered of S. Africa ...	18s. 6d.
Consolidated Goldfields ...	4½
East Rands... ...	4½
Rand Mines ...	7½
Tanganyika ...	2½
Mysore Gold ...	4½
Champion Reefs...	6s. 3d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)...	1s. 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar...	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's) ...	1 3/8
Hyderabad (Deccan)...	2
Nundydroog ...	25s.
Anaconda Copper...	9½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.) ...	72½
Johannesburg Consolidated...	26s.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation ...	8½
Oroya Brownhill ...	17s. 6d.
Withwatersrand Deep...	4½
New Kleinfontein ...	2½
Great Boulder Proprietary ...	27s. 6d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	16 p. c.	1,457½
Bank of India...	100	56	5 ,,	70
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 ,,	1,545
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 ,, 1½ ,,	5 181
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 ,,	54½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld... ...	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	167½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapaty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	127½
Khandeish... ...	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	... ...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg. ...	250	250	.....	200
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	550
Surat City	1,000	800	20	225
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	580
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

THE Maharajahs of Gwalior, Idar, Kaparthala an Burdwan were amongst those present at the entertainment given to the Viceroy by the Maharajah of Cooch Behar at the Calcutta Club last night.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.

49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY—14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter Ks. 36.
Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.
Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.
Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.
Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.
Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.
Silve Cigarette Cas Rs. 25.
Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.
Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
,, C.D.V. ,, 5.
Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.
Silver Cabinet, Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Sole Agents : GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

AND DEPOT FOR *India & Burma.*

A. DE'SOUZA & CO. *P. O. Box 244,* BOMBAY.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1799.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACKWELL & CO., MADRAS.

B. J. PAPE & CO., MILLERS STREET, [illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

THE DISMAL SWAMP OF CHINA.

As in the human soul, so in China there are two forces always wrestling for the mastery. On the one side is the force of corruption and stolid inefficiency; on the other the force of enlightenment and patriotism. On the one side is the Manchu Court party, its eunuchs, who extort massive fortunes from underlings, its literary pedants who would restrict the race till the end of time to the study of the writings of Confucius; on the other is the Chinese party, largely consisting of Cantonese or men who have made acquaintance with Western learning in foreign lands. On the one side is the dismal swamp, on the other the running stream cool and clear. First one party and then the other obtains the predominance, and the result is the constant see-saw to which all residents in China have resigned themselves. The late Empress, after stirring up the Boxers against the foreigner, two years later cancelled all her decrees "in order to show historical accuracy." Two years ago the strong man, Tang-Shao-Yi, was overwhelmed by the dismal swamp, and now a still stronger man, Yuan-Shih-Kai, the reformer of the army, the opponent of opium, the patriot, the uncorrupt, has, according to all appearances, been overwhelmed by the same foul waters. When Prince Chun, the Regent, assumed, outwardly, at least, the reins of power, he announced himself a friend to foreigners and to Western enlightenment. Whether sincere or not, he is evidently in the grip of that arch enemy of reform, the eunuch Li-Lien-Ying. The whole thing would be most pitiful were it not certain that the forces of regeneration are too strong to be dammed by any eunuch.

POLL IN THE RUINS.

The pretty story told by Queen Helena of the parrot and its mistress will raise that noble bird in the estimation of Italians, who as a nation have more regard for a bird as an article of food than as a thing of beauty or a sweet singer. Perhaps the latter description scarcely applies to the parrot, but if Nature has endowed it with a squawking voice which will keep flocks together in the darkest tropical jungle, she has also given the bird a delicate ear for music which would put to shame many so called musical people. There is a certain French artist whose parrot is devoted to the works of Haydn. To this accomplishment the parrot has added another. With the geese who saved the Roman Capitol from the Gauls, and the ravens who fed the prophet, the parrot can now take to itself the credit of being a saviour of life. "Nulla non donanda nuce."

TURKEY'S STRONG POSITION.

An acute Frenchman has pointed out that Turkey holds most of the trumps in the diplomatic game now proceeding in the Balkans. By the massing of her troops on the Bulgarian frontier she is not only in a position to pour her hosts over the mountains into the territory of Prince Ferdinand, but she could effectually prevent that enterprising ruler from mobilising one-third of his forces. Bulgaria, then, lies more or less at the mercy of the armies of the Ottomans, nor can she expect deliverance from her friends on the other side of the Danube. It would be weeks before the Austrian regiments could make their way across the chaotic jumble of mountains that go to make up the southern frontier of Bosnia and the whole of the now famous Turkish province of Novi Bazar, and enter Macedonia. Roads are few and execrable; the country uninhabited and destitute of food and forage; the passes easily made dangerous in the extreme by the resolute opposition of some handfuls of desperate men such as may be found galore in the Turkish army. There are all these difficulties then, to say nothing of a possible rise of the Herzegovinians in the rear of the advancing host and flank attacks from Servia and Montenegro. Altogether, Turkey holds a strong position, and, according to all appearances, she knows it.

CORNETCOPIA.

We have no desire to restrain any well-considered movement for increasing the gaiety of Englishmen. When the new year opens in fog and slush every conceivable adventitious aid to jollity can only be heartily welcomed. But there is a limit, and when an expert on voice production such as Dr. Hulbert suggests that the best way to produce a large chest is to buy a cornet, blow it hard, and while blowing run as fast as possible, we must demur to accept his advice. It would make the road leading to the morning train distinctly joyous, and there would be no objection to such a proposition if everyone caught the same train and the whole blast of the cornets were concentrated in one festive five minutes. It is the prolongation of the enjoyment for a couple of hours that "gives furiously to think." Dr. Hulbert does not believe in "inspiration," but he omits all reference to the combination of inspiration with expiration which the ordinary individual who takes an interest in such matters as his lung power trusts to for the desired effect. The doctor it is true, suggests expiration through the mouthpiece of the cornet, but on the whole we are inclined to think that this method of filling the lungs and embellishing the beauty of the morning might entail another form of expiration on those who were halfway through the matutinal sausage.

THE FOX POPULATION

What is the number of foxes in the different hunting districts? "Home Counties" has been sounding a number of Masters of Foxhounds on the subject, and gives the result in the latest issue of the "Poultry Record." One Master states that he has from sixty to eighty foxes at the beginning of the season in a district of about 250 square miles. Another says "between 120 and 140 brace have been killed for the last three or four years." This in a country about thirty miles long by twenty-eight wide. In another country, twenty by twenty-four miles, there are supposed to be about thirty brace of foxes, but "fifteen brace are killed per annum." Another hunting area is 160 miles square, and is supposed to contain "possibly over 100 foxes at the beginning of the season." Altogether, Reynard seems very far from being extinct.

NEW POLITICAL FAMILIES.

The recent loss of Mr R. D. Holt to Liverpool Liberalism will (writes a correspondent) remind many outside the County Palatine of Lancashire's wealth in families, which unconnected with any of our "governing houses," have, within a century, made themselves powers in the State. To the social order now spoken of belonged, of course, the Gladstones and the Peels. More recent figures, have been the Earles and the Rathbones, both intimately connected with Liverpool. The former family contributed a notable figure to our nineteenth-century Parliamentary life, in the person of Mr. Ralph Earle, who went into diplomacy, and afterwards became private secretary to Lord Beaconsfield, who eventually got him a seat is the House of Commons, with a berth at the then existing Board of Control. Ralph Earle turned to good purpose his acquaintance with the political "coulisses" of Eastern Europe and nearer Asia, by negotiating railway and other concessions for various firms of great contractors. The work suited so exactly his gift of diplomatic finesse that he bested in it most competitors, including the clever international adept then known as Tom Howe.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

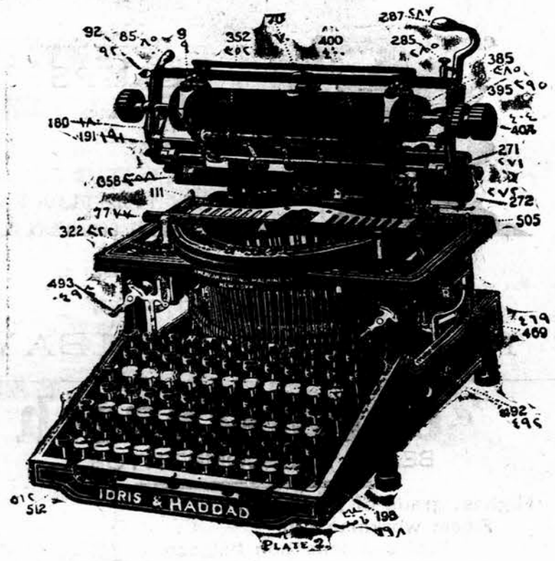
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

THE ONLY ARABIC, URDU AND PERSIAN TYPEWRITER.



AGENTS WANTED FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB.
Call or write to the Sole Agents,
Empire Trading Co.,
35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

KOKO
FOR THE HAIR

INVALUABLE TO RESIDENTS IN HOT CLIMATES.

The sales of "KOKO" became so large in Australia that a factory had to be opened for its manufacture.

This demand arose through the benefits derived by the inhabitants of that hot country from the use of "KOKO FOR THE HAIR." It is absolutely essential that something must be used to tone up the scalp, in a hot climate, or, loss of hair will result.

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dun coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

"KOKO" THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER.

YOU CANNOT Dye your Hair with "KOKO" because it is absolutely free from colouring matter.

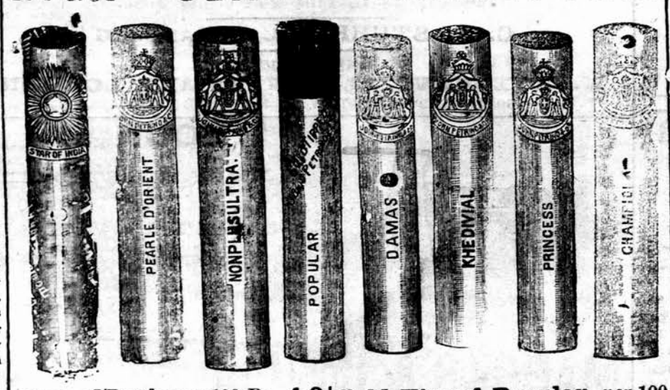
YOU CANNOT make your Hair Greasy or Sticky with it because it contains no oil or grease.

BUT

KOKO MAKES THE HAIR GROW, STOPS IT FALLING OUT, POSITIVELY ERADICATES DANDRUFF AND PRODUCES THICK, LUXURIANT, BRILLIANT TRESSES.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, LONDON, E.C.
"KOKO" is sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess ,, ,,	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ... ,,	2-8
Pearled' Orient,, ,,	3-4	Khedivial ... ,,	2-0
Damas ,, ,,	2-4	Champion ... ,,	1-8

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

BROADBENT WESTON CENTRIFUGALS
FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD,
ENGLAND.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."
Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.
Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use. "Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co. 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name .....
Address .....

The wide-spread and ever-increasing popularity of
MARTELL'S BRANDY
is due to the high standard of excellence always maintained.

From 1715 to 1908,
—for more than 193 years,—
MARTELL'S BRANDY
has invariably represented the BEST QUALITY in BRANDY.

All over Great and Greater Britain
—in the homes—in the shops,
you find
MARTELL'S BRANDY
The Brandy with the BLUE and SILVER LABEL.

HIGH-CLASS TOOLS
FOR MINERS, CONTRACTORS, AND AGRICULTURISTS.

HAND AND POWER BORING MACHINES FOR ROCK & COAL.

"HARDY" DRILL STEEL.

THE HARDY PATENT PICK CO., LTD.
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Dr J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the Inventor Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

Knake Pianos
Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos
Thoroughly tested in all parts of India and found perfect after long trial.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos
On special terms for cash, on Easy Payments and for monthly hire.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos
Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.
S. Rose & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

Knake Pianos

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
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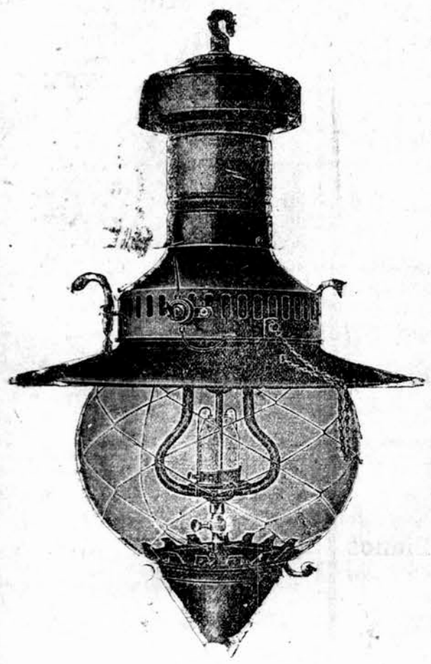

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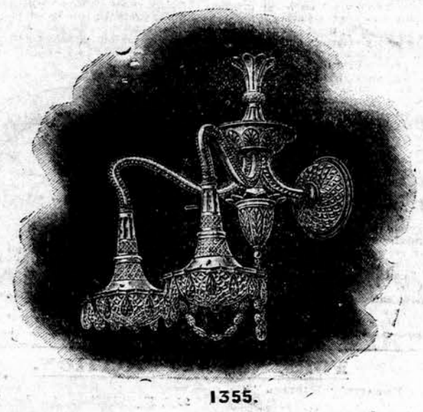

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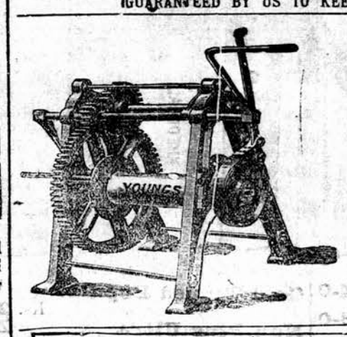

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